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HOOVER NAMES NATIONAL BOARD ON ENFORCEMENT

Wickersham Heads Commission of 11 to Seek Better Legal Conditions

APPOINTEES BELIEVED NEUTRAL ON DRY LAW

All Distinguished for Training or Experience in Law and Social Questions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ten of the most distinguished legal authorities of the country and a renowned educator and sociologist have accepted President Hoover's invitation to make the national law enforcement survey that he pledged in his election campaign.

The group, officially designated by the President as the National Law Enforcement Commission, consists of the following:

Chairman, George W. Wickersham, lawyer; Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet; member of President Wilson's Conference Board and of the Committee on Codification of Law; member of the Commission on Reorganization of New York State Government; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of Carnegie Institute.

Newton D. Baker, lawyer; Mayor of Cleveland from 1902 to 1916 and Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet until 1921; he is chairman of the National Crime Commission.

Frank J. Loesch, lawyer; vice-president of the Crime Commission of Chicago and engaged as Special Assistant State's Attorney in the prosecution of corrupt practices and criminal activities in Chicago.

Dean of Harvard Law School

Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School; admitted to the bar in 1890 and practiced at Lincoln, Neb., until 1907; commissioner of appeals of the Supreme Court of Nebraska; past president of the Association of American Law Schools.

William I. Grubb, federal judge of the northern district of Alabama; practiced law in Birmingham, Ala., from 1884 to 1909; member of the Council of American Law Institute and of the American Bar Association.

Monte M. Lemann, lawyer, member of the law faculty of Tulane University and engaged in practice at New Orleans; president of the Louisiana Bar Association and member of the Council of the American Bar Association and of the American Law Institute.

William S. Kenyon, judge; has been Assistant Attorney General of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Canadian Stand in I'm Alone Case Under Criticism

Admission of America's Right to "Hot Pursuit" by Massey Declared Unjustified

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Criticism of the Government in its manner of handling the I'm Alone case was voiced in Parliament by C. H. Cahan, Conservative, who declared that international law did not recognize the validity of the doctrine of "hot pursuit," upon which the United States was basing its defense of the sinking of the rumrunner, and that the admission of this right by Vincent Massey, Ambassador to Washington, was most prejudicial to Canada in the arbitration proceedings that are to follow.

While the Canadian Minister has contended that the terms of the convention of January, 1924, should be strictly observed, he had added that "pursuit should not be continued beyond one hour's sail distance from the shore unless initiated within territorial waters." That, said Mr. Cahan, destroyed the force of the validity of the contention that the United States had no right or jurisdiction beyond the 12-mile limit, which clearly had been the whole purpose of the convention.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, questioned the propriety of the member bringing the incident into discussion when arbitration between the two countries had been agreed upon. Any criticism of the Government under the circumstances would only cause embarrassment throughout the negotiations with the United States, said Mr. King. Canada had acted with the close co-operation of Great Britain and Mr. Massey had been in close communication with Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador at Washington. His Government accepted full responsibility for every step taken in the matter. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, asked for the names of the Canadian arbitrators, but was told by Mr. King that they had not yet been appointed.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 19
Sporting News—Page 18
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17

FEATURES

Radio 9
Theatrical News of the World 10
Women's Enterprises and Activities .. 11
The Etiquette of Arrival
Educational 12
The Home Forum 13
Intelligent Acquaintance with God
In the Ship Lanes 19
Chess 19
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

Ban on Gas in Warfare Approved by Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ottawa, Ont.

APPROVAL of the Geneva Protocol for the prohibition of the use of poison gas and bacteriological methods of warfare was given by the House of Commons after a brief discussion.

The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, explained that Canada would claim the reservation that the protocol would cease to be binding as soon as it was violated by any signatory.

ARMAMENT CUTS AND EDUCATION VITAL TO PEACE

Responsibility of Individual Stressed in Solution of World Problems

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the eighth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The strongest hope for world peace lies in agreements for gradual curtailment of armaments and the use of existing agencies for arbitrating international difficulties, reinforced by extensive public education concerning international problems and the responsibility of individuals toward their solution, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor of New York State.

Mrs. Roosevelt has for several years been actively interested in social and educational work and in matters affecting foreign relations. She is on the advisory committee of the City Housing Corporation and a former member of the board of the Foreign Policy Association.

Foundation of Understanding

Education, Mrs. Roosevelt believes, really offers the solution of the question of world relations. And her interest in education is not merely theoretical, either, for she leaves the Executive Mansion in Albany for several days each week and travels to New York City to teach classes in English, American literature and history at the Todhunter School in East Eightieth Street.

"In proportion as we develop in our educational systems methods of bringing vividly to the students the varying conditions which surround people in other countries, we are laying an enduring foundation of international understanding," Mrs. Roosevelt told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We must teach the individual responsibility toward those conditions. That is the only hope we have of ever bringing up a generation which will feel a personal responsibility for peace and happiness in the world.

"Of course, this may seem to place a great responsibility upon modern education and to presuppose very remarkable teachers. But it is in just such work that the hope of the world lies."

Removing Causes of Friction

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the view that the ultimate goal of permanent peace throughout the world will be attained by the gradual adjustment of territorial and commercial questions which occasion friction between countries and by agreements between nations looking toward the gradual reduction of armaments.

"Such international adjustments, of course, require a sincere willingness to co-operate and reconsider and a great deal of patience in working out," she continued. "The work that is being done by Owen D. Young and his associates now is rendering a valuable service toward this end and is preparing the way for better understanding.

"What they are doing to readjust present conditions is undoubtedly what was intended by the framers of the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty represented the best that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Cuba's New Capitol Used for Machado Inaugural

Wide World

The Magnificent Home of Island Republic's Congress, Recently Constructed at a Cost of $16,000,000, Was the Scene of President Machado's Oath-Taking for His Second Term.

Allies Reach Accord on Revision of Reparations Under Young Plan

Britain's Share Slightly Raised and That of France Cut —Agreement Also Found on Accepted and Revamped German Reservations—American Action Helps

PARIS (AP)—The allied reparations experts have reached a full agreement on the text of a letter to be sent to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German delegation, in which they set forth which of the German reservations they have accepted, having revamped some of them, and also presenting some allied reservations.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Repartition of annuities under the Young plan among the Allies has been agreed upon. Thus one of the thorniest of problems disappears as far as the experts are concerned. The report as a whole has received tentative allied indorsement, but before general accord can be announced two things remain to be done.

The Allies in their discussions of German reservations found it necessary to modify some and Germany must now accept these alterations. Furthermore, the report goes to the Germans with the understanding that a settlement on the side must be made with Belgium on account of its claim against Germany of 6,000,000,000 worthless paper marks left in Belgium.

Belgium will not sign the report unless this is taken care of and the Allies are backing Belgium without, however, formally bracketing a Belgo-German settlement with the proposed annuities.

British Share Raised

Compared with the Young schedule of annuity reparations among the Allies the share of Great Britain has been slightly raised to 20 per cent, that of France slightly reduced, being now just under 54 per cent, and the Italians and Belgians which had profited under the Young arrangement keep approximately the Young quotas.

Dominions are provided for in part through this increase accorded to the British and in part by sums released through reductions in army occupation costs. Profits of the proposed international bank, though at present an indeterminate factor, play, nevertheless, a rôle in the agreement of the Young annuities which are less than those which the Allies in their April 12 memorandum stipulated they required.

For some time it has been known in conference circles that Mr. Hoover was agreeable to a reduction in American army occupation costs. Public statement was reserved until success of the conference seemed reasonably assured. It has come at a useful moment and supports considerably the position of American delegates. It is equivalent as far as this is possible to American indorsement of the Young plan, it is felt here, and this in itself carries great weight in arguing for its ultimate acceptance by all parties.

Reparations have been worked out on the assumption that the United States would make two concessions—namely, reduce the total of the army costs debt by 10 per cent and spread the remaining amount over a 37-year period instead of requiring payment in 15 years as laid down in the Dawes plan. Instead of receiving therefore 55,000,000 marks for 15 years under this heading, the United States will get about 30,000,000 for 37 years.

The actual diminution in American army costs claims is 126,000,000 marks, or 10 per cent of the grand

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

League Achieves Much Talk, More Arms, Soviet View

Premier Ridicules Work of Geneva Parley—Russia to Strengthen Defenses

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A. I. Rykoff, addressing the fifth all-union congress of the Soviets at the Moscow Opera House in a three-hour speech, reviewed the relations of the Soviet Union with other countries and made a passionate plea for peace, saying that peace was an organic part of the policy of the Union, which fights for it with all the means at its command.

The congress laughed at the Premier's account of Maxim Litvinoff's peace efforts at the League of Nations, resulting, according to Mr. Rykoff, in hundreds of conferences, 14,000 printed sheets and increased armaments. The Premier spoke of the numbers killed and wounded in the last war, saying that these figures, which were insignificant in comparison with those of any future war, must constantly be impressed on the workers of the world so that they should form governments which would really bring about disarmament.

Reviewing relations with America, he said, the Soviet Union employs many big American engineers, who are helping to build Russia and teach Soviet engineers American methods of industry. The Premier decried the lack of diplomatic relations as disadvantageous to the Soviet Union trade, which was without diplomatic or juridical defense.

Mr. Rykoff concluded that aggression was impossible on the side of the Soviet Union, which will continue to strive for the peaceful development of economic relations with other countries, but since, in the case of war, the Soviet Union surely would be the first country to be attacked, it will not for a minute forget the strengthening of its forces for defense.

Lindbergh's Paris Resolution to Aid Aviation Well Kept During Two Years

Anniversary of Day Young Flier Stepped Out at Le Bourget and Said: "I Am Charles Lindbergh" Finds Him Undeviating in Purpose to Help Flying

Two years ago Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh edged his way out of the cabin of his monoplane the Spirit of St. Louis and stepped on to the field at Le Bourget, outside Paris, after a flight made from New York in 33 hours, 32 minutes.

Thousands upon thousands of people surged toward him on the field; so little did they seem to him to be acclaiming him that he said to the vanguard, "I am Charles Lindbergh."

Before starting Lindbergh had estimated his time of flight as likely to be between 26 and 40 hours. Standing in the early morning mist at Roosevelt Field, he ran sensitive fingers over the instrument board, tinkered a moment here, tested a moment there, said briefly, "She looks all right to me," and took the air.

When he landed in Paris he was a slim boy with gay, carefree eyes. Today he is matured by more than two years. He is a colonel now. He has had the highest decorations of his own Government and of other governments and sovereigns. He is a legend and a symbol of courage, as well as an illustrious international citizen.

In the newness of the field of aeronautics his words are accepted as laws of the air; he is perhaps the foremost object of mass confidence and trust and admiration there has been in contemporary times.

He has been taxed, often beyond reasonable endurance, by those who would lionize him. He has grown a little more reticent with it all, a little wiser, a little less superficially gay. But in Paris in 1927 he said he would devote his future to the furthering of aviation. Two years later there is no sign that he has changed this purpose or that any agency exists which can divert him from it.

$31,740,851 FOR PLAY SPENT IN ONE YEAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Public recreation in 1928 cost the United States and Canada $31,740,851.61, according to statistics of the yearbook of the Playground and Recreation Association of America issued here.

In the United States more than $22,500,000 worth of bonds were issued for recreation purposes. New York City spent $1,868,226.86 through public and private agencies—double its 1927 expenditure—and eight other cities to appropriate over $500,000 for recreation were Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Milwaukee.

'WATER, ROADS, SCHOOLS' MAKE CUBA'S PROGRAM

President Machado Reiterates His Platform at Second Inaugural

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Gerardo Machado, inaugurated as President of Cuba, for the second time May 20, reiterated the slogan he adopted when he first took office. In a manifesto to the country, he outlined his program for the Republic in three words: "Water, roads, schools."

In the midst of a brilliant throng President Machado took the oath administered in the rotunda of the new capital building, under the Statue of the Republic, by Supreme Court Judge Temosticales Betancourt.

The President said that he would continue to strive for the accomplishment of his "water, roads, schools" program. He spoke of his election to a second term as the sole candidate of three parties, Liberal, Conservative, Popular, expressing gratification at knowing that all the people approved of him.

He promised his listeners public works would be rushed to completion and told of plans for handling loans and interest.

President Machado mentioned the need of intervention in the sugar problem in relation to the United States and asked for the establishment of a new federal department of communications.

SUBMARINE RAISED BY RESCUE VESSEL

American Test Made in 87 Feet of Water

COLON, Canal Zone (AP)—For the first time in the history of the United States Navy, a submarine and its crew were raised from the bottom of the sea in Panama Bay on May 17 when the S-11 went down to a depth of 87 feet, was found by the submarines S-12 and S-20 and was raised by the rescue ship Mallard a few hours after going to the bottom.

Naval officers here were so impressed with the demonstration that they said no disaster such as followed the sinking of the S-51 or the S-4 was now possible.

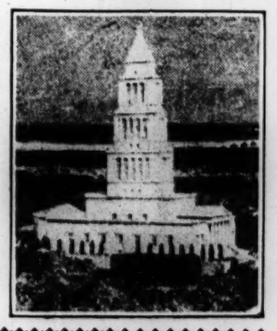
The crew aboard the S-11 stayed in the compartments not supposed to be flooded during the entire test and did not experience any discomfort. They also received food by means of the submarine signal ejector, which was operated from inside the craft. The sea was choppy while the test was going on, and active service conditions were experienced throughout.

The

George Washington Memorial

Read an important article on this great Masonic project

TOMORROW



1725 CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR BRITISH HOUSE

Irish Nationalist Party to Be Again Represented—Families Are Divided

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Nomination day produced a surprise in that for the first time since the establishment of the Irish Free State, the Irish Nationalist Party of Ulster will be represented in the House of Commons, Joseph Devlin and T. J. Harbison having been returned unopposed for the two-member constituency of Fermanagh and Tyrone which was held by the Conservatives at the last election.

Five other candidates, being the smallest number on record, were also returned unopposed, thus taking their seats without contest. They include T. P. O'Connor, whose Communist competitor retired at the last moment, Capt. Edward Fitzroy, the speaker of the House of Commons whose office puts him outside politics and three other Conservatives, Col. Thomas Sinclair, Major Ronald Ross and Commodore Douglas King who all return to the seats they occupied in the last Parliament.

In all 1725 candidates were nominated, a number which is in itself a record and which is expected to be increased by four when the combined English universities name their candidates. There will thus be no less than 509 contests, of which 444 are to be three-cornered. The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, for the first time in his career has two opponents, as the Liberals and Labor are both contesting his seat. Mr. Lloyd George has also two opponents. Mr. MacDonald has three, as that leading Communist, Harry Pollitt, is standing against him in addition to a Conservative and a Liberal.

In several cases, members of the same family have been nominated in different constituencies. Mr. Baldwin's son Oliver is the Labor candidate for Dudley. Mr. MacDonald's son, Malcolm is standing for Labor at Bassetlaw. Mr. Lloyd George's son and daughter, Major Gwilym and Miss Megan Lloyd George are Liberal candidates respectively for Pembroke and Anglesey. Mother and son, Mrs. Harrison Bell and E. P. Bell are Labor candidates, respectively for Luton and Wood Green. In two cases husbands and wives are standing. Walter Runciman and Mrs. Runciman are Liberal candidates for St. Ives and Tavistock, respectively. Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, are Labor candidates, one for Smethwick and the other for Stoke-on-Trent.

Two sons of Sir Hall Caine, dramatist, are candidates, one being a Conservative and the other Laborite. Two brothers are opposing each other in Flintshire, C. O. Jones, Labor, and F. Llewellyn Jones, Liberal. Arthur Henderson's two sons are Labor nominees at Enfield and South Cardiff. Sir Francis Acland, Liberal ex-Minister, is fighting Hexham, and his son is the Liberal candidate for Torquay. Isaac Foot, who formerly sat for Bodmin, is again contesting that division, while his son, Dingle, is the Liberal candidates for Tiverton.

NEW DEVICE QUIETS NOISY STREET CARS

Gives Velvet Touch to Wheels in Passing Over Switches

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LOS ANGELES—Noise at streetcar intersections is expected to be eliminated largely through use of a "continuous rail" device which is being tried out at Southgate, a suburb.

The device, the invention of W. H. Whalen, is a small round plate with a single grove, which is installed at track intersections, where it acts as a miniature turntable, and faces automatically in the direction of an approaching car. Thus the bumping over track grooves is completely eliminated, with the result that rolling stock as well as city dwellers' ears, are submitted to many fewer shocks daily.

HOOVER CONFIDENT RAILWAYS WILL NOT RAISE THEIR RATES

President Joins W. W. Atterbury of Pennsylvania Road and Daniel Willard of Baltimore & Ohio in This Opinion

ST. LOUIS & O'FALLON DECISION SAID TO LEAVE PLAN UNSETTLED

New Test Expected to Decide Way to Evaluate Properties—I. C. C. Thinks Previous Effort Not Wasted —Millions Still at Stake

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover is confident that no increase in railroad rates will result from the decision of the Supreme Court in the St. Louis O'Fallon case. "I am confident there will be no increase in railroad rates as the result of the O'Fallon decision," the President said in a formal statement in reply to inquiries of newspaper correspondents. This coincides with the view expressed on May 21 by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by Daniel Willard, head executive of the Baltimore & Ohio, that they saw no reason why there should be any general or sizable rise in railroad rates, either on freight or passenger tariff.

The Interstate Commerce Commission confronts the huge task of revising and bringing down to date its valuation of billions of dollars' worth of railroad properties, with the prospect that further litigation and new legislation would be sought to clarify the situation. That prospect stood out clearly as members of Congress and the Commission and railroad experts pursued their study of the Supreme Court decision May 20 upholding the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railroad in its test attack on the methods used by the Commission in valuing its property.

While the Commission withheld a public statement on the decision, which declared that reproduction costs must be considered in fixing carrier valuation, members were inclined to discount predictions that it would lead to large increases in rail rates. The case, it was pointed out, had to do chiefly with the resistance of the railroads to the Commission's efforts to recapture under the law one-half of their net earnings in excess of 6 per cent of their value for distribution among less prosperous carriers.

Think Value Unimpaired

They feel, however, that the value of its engineering inventory of the property investment in transportation is not impaired.

Over many years, and at a cost of $34,000,000 the commission has gathered the data on value of railroad property for the entire country, to use as directed by law for rate making and other purposes, and after study of the O'Fallon decision, its members are convinced that the validity of this basic data has not been questioned by the Supreme Court.

"This does not junk all the valuation work done under the act," Chairman Lewis of the commission said today. "So far as I can see the decision entails very little disturbance to that body of data. The inventories of railroad property are being perpetuated and can be used as a foundation for finding total figures by any method or theory of law. The only thing that it does disturb is the O'Fallon theory as set up for the purpose of recapturing excess earnings of this particular railroad.

"We are just now beginning the work of bringing valuation up to date and the basic work in that is not disturbed," Mr. Lewis said. "We have been waiting for the decision in this case before proceeding with other recapture cases."

May Be Another Test Case

In view of the court's indication that the commission's valuation of the O'Fallon property was improper because of failure to take the present cost of construction sufficiently into consideration and the existence of other differences in the general dispute over valuation, it was thought that the next step might be the presentation of another test case to the courts.

As to the probable effects of the O'Fallon decision on the clerical and engineering work of the Commission, if was pointed out that the data it has gathered was not in question, and that the administrative problem now was to develop new fundamentals of valuation. Work on valuation and the bringing of calculations up to date has been suspended pending the decision in the O'Fallon case, and that will now be pressed while revision of old decisions proceeds.

A number of members of Congress interested in railroad legislation displayed keen interest in the decision. Many thought congressional action would be needed to clarify the situation, but the likelihood that the special session would be called upon to deal with the problem was considered remote.

Chairman Couzens of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, let it be known that he would want ample time to study the situation and recalled that the House had not organized the committees necessary to deal with the valuation legislation even if it should be proposed during the special session.

Thinks It Still in the Air

The valuation question was described by Representative Hoch, Republican, Kansas, a member of the House Commerce Committee, as being left "still up in the air" by the decision, since it laid down no definite rule for the commission to follow in determining the importance

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

PAROLE CALLED KEY TO REFORM OF CRIMINALS

Reinstatement Main Question, Bates Tells Crime Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—When a man says good-by to prison, how can his guardians tell whether he is on his way to reformation or on the return road to crime?

Parole is the best assurance for sending him on the right road, Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons, told the American Crime Study Commission here.

"If a man is to emerge from prison," said Mr. Bates, "it is most important how he comes out. His release should be ordered by a board at a proper time, when he has been provided a suitable home, work certified and investigated in advance, a set of rules to live up to, a parole agent to report to and be visited by, and above all the arm of the law ready to take back the erring member without trial if his reformation be found not complete."

A study of delinquency and reformation made by Harvard University, soon to be published, was reported here for the first time by Mr. Bates. The most important factor in the success of parole, the study shows, was the ability of the released man to get and keep a job. This ranked considerably above even the man's past criminal record.

Another important finding of the study, as carried on in Massachusetts, was that the youths sent to reformatories in the majority of cases came from families that were ignorant or unfortunate. In 85.6 per cent of the nearly 500 cases studied, one or both parents had no formal education. Sixty per cent of the boys came from broken homes.

The commission meeting, the second in two years, was arranged by William R. Hearst, newspaper publisher. The first grew out of an editorial printed in his chain of papers, urging that the machinery of the law could be better used to prevent crime than to punish. Many of the eminent legal and penal authorities who attended the first meeting of the commission are here for the second.

Among them is Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House. She noted a trend of progress since the last meeting in the tendency "of legal scholars themselves to become more and more conscious that law must be regarded as a social instrument."

In Honor of Rumania's Liberation, 500,000 Peasants Hold Picnic Party

Boy King and Queen Grandmother, Together With Juliu Maniu, the Prime Minister, Attend Celebration—"Old Glory" Carried in Parade—Only Liberals Refrain

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBA JULIA, Rumania — "Old Glory" was the only foreign flag displayed here at a great celebration of the tenth anniversary of the liberation and unification of Rumania on May 21, which was attended by 500,000 peasants, as well as by the boy King Michael and the Queen grandmother, Cabinet ministers and parliamentarians. The Stars and Stripes was carried by 400 Rumanian Americans visiting the country as guests of the state. The Americans as they marched along were vigorously applauded by the spectators, since the Rumanians consider Woodrow Wilson and the United States largely responsible for the regaining of their freedom and unity.

Ten years ago in the presence of 100,000 people, Alba Julia saw the establishment of the present Rumanian Kingdom and three years later, the first King and Queen of Greater Rumania were crowned in this little Transylvania town. Thus the present festivities honored the double liberation from foreign domination and the domestic autocracy of the Bratianu family and the Liberals. Juliu Maniu, the Prime Minister and chief of the National Peasant Party, is a native of this Province.

The chief features of the program were a Te Deum in the Coronation Church. Then followed military and folk parades, the latter consisting of a pageant of ancient and modern Rumanian history. Modern history was represented by processions of groups from every Rumanian province, the men and women wearing gorgeous costumes, symbolic of the long historical development of each part of Rumania. Although the minorities did not participate officially, there were many Hungarian peasants in the parade. They have received land as a result of the Rumanian agrarian reform for which reason they did not support the Hungarian irredentist movement.

The 500,000 people who participated in the celebration came mostly in scores of special free trains composed of freight cars. At nightfall they rode home happy from the most enormous picnic ever held in the country. The whole celebration bore the imprint of the National Peasant Party and that is the reason that the leading men of the Liberal Party boycotted it.

FLIGHT FAILURE SEEN AS MAKING FOR PEACE IDEA

Germans Express Deep Gratitude for French Help to Graf Zeppelin

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The forced landing of the Graf Zeppelin airship in the south of France is proving a far more powerful means of strengthening the idea of peace among nations than the successful flight across the Atlantic ever could have done, because it has greatly improved the feeling of the German people toward the French.

The Graf Zeppelin is one of the proudest possessions of the German people. Everything done to this ship indirectly is done to the whole nation. The willing assistance granted to the ship in its hour of need, the friendly welcome offered its crew and passengers and therefore the friendly gesture toward the entire Reich has shown up the French nation in a new light to the Germans. From all parts of Germany friendly words about France are now heard.

The Kolnische-Zeitung writes: "The flight's most pleasing outcome is our neighbor's willingness to help," adding: "This proves that the unity of nations as it expresses itself in times of distress after all is far stronger than all the separation caused by malice and blindness."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt declares that Germany owes a debt of gratitude to the French authorities who helped the airship so unselfishly and energetically and who showed such tact so that Dr. Eckener experienced not a single unpleasant moment.

The Hannoverische Anzeiger writes: "Something beautiful and reconciling has happened. For the first time in a long while France has made a spontaneous, chivalrous gesture toward Germany. Willing hands on the French aerodrome has done more for a peace understanding between the two great nations bordering on the Rhine than all the political and diplomatic conferences and speeches in the past.

Dr. Eckener who has now returned to Freidrichshafen, is extremely puzzled over the breakdown of his engines. He is determined not to attempt a new transatlantic flight until he has discovered the cause. He rejects, however, the possibility of an act of sabotage as the most unlikely.

It is interesting to note that while the French welcomed the Zeppelin to their soil, M. Cochet and M. Brugnon, two of France's crack tennis players were taking part in the spring tennis tournament at the Red and White Club here. It is the first time this spring that French players have come to the German capital and the enthusiastic reception they met with here will surely add to the improvement of Franco-German relations.

Waste Is Shown to Cost Billions

Distribution, as Well as Manufacture, Adds to Preventable Loss, It Is Found

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The carelessness of the American people is responsible for the loss of millions of dollars annually, R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, told the thirty-eighth annual convention of the freight claim division of the association meeting here.

"Preventable waste in industry, it is estimated by eminent engineers, amounts to approximately $10,000,000,000 a year or nearly $700,000,000 a month. This includes waste not only in manufacture, but also in distribution. A substantial part of this leak in the revenues of industry can be attributed to carelessness.

"The railroads have for some time realized the disastrous effects of carelessness and have been and are engaged in attempting to reduce it to a minimum so far as they are concerned. With both their revenues and expenditures more or less regulated, it has been increasingly apparent to them for some years that any improvement in their financial condition must necessarily come from plugging up unnecessary drains in their financial catch basins caused by careless waste and inefficient operation.

"Through organized effort, the railroads have reduced from $119,833,127 in 1920 to $37,146,813 in 1928, or 69 per cent, the amount of freight claims paid by them growing out of loss and damage to freight shipments.

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Governor Vetoes Bill for Raising Legislators' Pay

Massachusetts Executive Questions Ethics of Members Acting on Own Salary

"The office should be sought not so much for the salary the position pays as for the opportunity to render service to the public," said Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, in his message accompanying veto of the bill which would raise the pay of the legislators from $1500 to $2000.

"Service in the General Court is entirely voluntary," said the Governor. "It is an honor and distinction which cannot be regarded lightly. No other branch of our Government enjoys the privilege of fixing its own compensation," he said. "It is an instance where the members of the Legislature must act for the public in a matter in which they, the members, are personally interested."

Governor Allen pointed out that the proposed increase was one of 33 1-3 per cent per legislator, and that should it become effective it would require an additional appropriation of $141,000 annually. The fact that the bill is retroactive to the beginning of the present session, he said, would make it necessary to find such a sum outside the current budget, as no estimate is made for it.

Among other reasons for vetoing the proposed raise, Governor Allen said that members had accepted office with the knowledge that their salary would be $1500; that legislative sessions do not average over five months in length; and that public confidence in their chosen representatives would be shaken by such a move.

OPEN DOOR COUNCIL TO MEET IN BERLIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Open Door Council, supporting the theory of the economic equality of men and women, is to hold a conference in Berlin on June 15 and 16 to which the National Woman's Party will send three delegates, it is announced here.

This will immediately precede the triennial convention of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which is to be held in the same place and will assure the numerically inferior body an opportunity to give public expression to its views.

OIL DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN CHINA

MACAO, Portuguese China (AP)—The existence of deposits from which gasoline may be produced at Kokbow, in southwestern Kwangtung, China, has been reported in commercial quarters here.

A Sino-American company was reported forming to exploit the deposits and erect a refinery.

CANADIAN GOATS EXPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Western Canada's first shipment of pure-bred goats to Australia has proved a marked success. The animals arrived at their destination in good condition and will be used to improve Australian strains.

ATLANTIC CITY SPONSORS ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A municipal art gallery will be opened on June 15 in the City Auditorium, it is announced here. The gallery will show the work of a group of 75 American sculptors and painters.

CITY MANAGERS TO UNITE WITH BIG UNIVERSITY

World Association to Move Base to Chicago for Collaboration With Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A new link between university research and practical city politics has been forged here. The International City Managers' Association has decided to move its headquarters to the University of Chicago, June 1, accepting an invitation to affiliate with the educational institution.

The organization, which represents city managers of 402 cities in the United States, Canada and New Zealand, will consequently have at its disposal the research facilities of social scientists. At the same time, the association is offering its practical experience to the university. Its executive secretary has been made associate professor of political science. He is Dr. Clarence E. Ridley, formerly city manager of Bluefields, W. Va., and an engineer by profession. He will divide his time between his professorial and secretarial duties.

Action of the association in affiliating with the university is unique in American political history, declared Leonard D. White, professor of public administration at Chicago. It represents, he said, the first time that any such body of public officials have sought close relationship with a college.

The university regards the affiliation as a second step in its plan to make its recources available to the country for solution of political and social problems. The first step, that of establishing a police research center, recently was announced.

Club Women Frown on Cigarette 'Ads'

Convention Protests Pictures of Women Smoking — South Dakota City Bans Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Aroused over increasing numbers of advertisements designed to encourage cigarette smoking by women, delegates to the thirty-third annual convention of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs, as a final act of their sessions here, unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against advertisements "depicting women smoking or proffering lights."

The measure, offered by Mrs. F. D. Turrentine of Rochester, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was directed to the attention of outdoor advertising companies which permit the advertisements and of "the leading officers of town and state." Recommendation for elimination of the smoking pictures was made without a dissenting vote.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (AP)—Billboard pictures of women smoking cigarettes have so irked the city commission that it has voted, two to one, to forbid such things here.

While opposing pictures of puffing, the commission did not vote upon an amendment which aimed to prohibit women smoking in public.

SHIP AND SHORE LINKED BY RADIO TELEPHONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Regular radio telephone communication between vessels at sea and the shore is envisaged in the annual report of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, just issued here. It discloses that extensive ship-to-shore telephone experiments are being conducted by the International Standard Electric Corporation, an international subsidiary.

Short wave wireless telephone equipment is soon to be placed on board a transatlantic steamship, the report declares, in order to submit this type of communication to the most severe tests.

British Two-Party Attack on Debt Pact Is Belittled

"Mere Electioneering Mud-slinging," Says Conservative Spokesman

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "Mere electioneering mud-slinging" is the comment at Conservative headquarters here on the recent joint Labor and Liberal attack upon the British war debt settlement with the United States.

"Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Snowden have waited to launch this attack until after the dissolution of Parliament, when they could not be answered," says an official Conservative spokesman.

"Why have they not raised this question in the House of Commons during all the four and a half years that Mr. Baldwin's Government has been in office? It is because they can find nothing else in the Conservative policy they can successfully impugn that they have switched off to foreign policy. Does it mean that if they came into office they would repudiate this debt settlement, which is honorably binding upon Britain? Instead of international peace, which they are aiming at, such a step would make for international discord."

CIRCULAR PLAYHOUSES TO AID MOVIE EFFECTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Correlation of sound with motion pictures having been successfully accomplished, the next step in the cinema's advancement will be the achievement of three-dimensional effects through the use of lateral screens and circular playhouses, according to Lorenzo del Riccio, who is in charge of the experimental laboratory for Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation at the Astoria studio.

Motion pictures giving the illusion of depth and the proper relationship between images on the screen can never be attained by present methods, Mr. del Riccio declared. The coming playhouse, he said, would be built in the shape of an inverted tea cup, after the manner of the old Roman and Greek amphitheaters. Mr. del Riccio expressed the opinion that these changes will take place within the next five years.

MELLON DENIES INTENTION TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Taking cognizance of persistent reports that he was about to retire from office, Secretary Mellon issued a statement denying the accuracy of the reports.

HISTORICAL EDITOR NAMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Prof. Henry E. Bourne of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., has been appointed editor of the American Historical Review, it is announced by the American Historical Association.

MILLS OF SOUTH HOPE TO STOP WORK AT NIGHT

One Section Waiting for Another to Start Reform, Witness Testifies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the southern textile industry appeared before the La Follette committee investigating recent strikes, and told of feudal conditions in mill villages where houses, stores, and utilities are owned by operators, the electricity and water supplied by the companies, the gardens plowed by the manager's teams, the salary of the minister met by the mill, and the social and economic life of the community dominated by the employer.

At the same time it was explained that the entire textile industry of the South would be glad to abolish night work, but that each community is waiting for the other to begin the reform first.

Adding to Market Glut

The textile industry, it was testified, is in the middle of a serious slump produced by overproduction, yet practically every mill works its spindles and looms, not only in the day, but throughout the night as well, although this adds to the glut of goods upon the market.

"It does seem very foolish," declared H. A. Lignon, manager of three South Carolina mills. "We should all like to cut out night work, I think every mill man in the South, would be delighted to cut it out. Eventually we will."

Typical Mill Community

The story of a typical mill community was presented by A. W. Smith, president of the Brandon Corporation, with five large mills around Greenville, S. C., where millhands have been in revolt against the so-called "stretch-out" system. The average weekly wage is around $16.50, he said, with the 55-hour week in effect.

Mr. Smith said the land and houses let to employees are owned by the company and are rented for nominal sums. The company store supplies them with food, through the use of scrip. Welfare work is undertaken. Halls for social meetings are supplied by the company. The company pays one half of the minister's salaries.

Dr. Broadhus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University, who followed Mr. Smith, declared the South was an "industrial anachornism" about 100 years behind England.

RECORD-SEEKING PLANE UP 44 HOURS

FT. WORTH, Tex. (AP)—The monoplane Fort Worth, attempting to break the refueling endurance record of the army monoplane Question Mark, was refuelled early on May 21 for the third time since it took off at 11:33 a. m., Sunday. In two contacts at an altitude of 2500 feet, 110 gallons of gasoline was transferred from the auxiliary ship.

The plane, piloted by R. L. Robbins and James Kelly, completed its forty-fourth hour aloft at 7:33 a. m.

WEST POINT HARDER OF ADMISSION NOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—New regulations governing the admission of cadets at West Point have been adopted because of the large number of failures, principally in mathematics, since 1915 when admission on certificates was put into force.

James W. Good, Secretary of War, has approved changes recommended by Maj.-General William R. Smith, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, which are expected to raise the standard of scholarship of the candidates, and to eliminate those who enter the school unprepared for the course.

Miners Cut Down Most of Hazards Under Own Court

Coal Men in Kentucky and West Virginia Guard Fellows by Their Own Vigilance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A boss down in the Kentucky and West Virginia coal mines never can tell these days when a black-dusted laborer is going to turn out to be a secret service operative, embrace him in the name of the law and hustle him to "court."

This particular court operates in the 35 mines of the Consolidated Coal Company and was cited as a means of eliminating most of the hazards of mining by Thomas G. Fear, Fairmont, West Virginia, general manager of operations of the company, at the annual convention of the manufacturers division of the American Mining Congress.

Ninety-eight per cent of the hazards to miners can be eliminated by their own vigilance, they are learning. That's what these black-dusted laborers have determined to do. They are the policemen of the Safety Courts operating in Consolidated mines. These courts, established in January, 1928, have jurisdiction around the mines to summon, try and sentence any employee who fails to obey the state mining laws or the safety rules and standards of the company.

The personnel of the court consists of judge, clerk, sheriff, prosecuting attorney and defense attorney, all elected by the miners. The names of the police are held secret until they appear before the court to make charges of safety violations. When demanded, juries are drawn. Fines imposed are distributed for charitable purposes among the employees. Witnesses refusing to appear even can be fined for contempt of court, which conyenes monthly.

In the 35 mines 450 sessions have been held, trying 2250 cases. Convictions have been returned in 95 per cent of the offenses. Conviction may be followed by further discipline or suspension or even discharge in case the violation is of a serious nature.

The Safety Courts have succeeded in detecting hundreds of abuses and violations that pass the eye of the regular inspectors, Mr. Fear stated.

BLANDFORD HONORS HEAD OF BOY SCOUTS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Welcomed by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and Chief of the Girl Guides, have just received the freedom of the town of Blandford, Dorset. The Mayor, Walter J. Newman, who received the new freemen, is a railway employee at Blandford railway station. Sir Robert is also to receive the freedom of the town of Poole, Dorset.

It was on Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbor, that the first Scout camp was held, 21 years ago, which may be said to have inaugurated today's world-wide movement.

Mizpah Sails on 'Far North' Cruise to Set Coast of Labrador 'Straight'

Fueled and provisioned for a "Far North" cruise, the yacht Mizpah, owned by Eugene F. McDonald Jr., Chicago, radio manufacturer, sailed from Boston May 20 for Labrador by way of Newfoundland. Later it will join Commander Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic expedition.

On board the Mizpah are the owner and four prominent natural scientists. The vessel carries a crew of 27.

Exploration of the interior of Baffinsland, Newfoundland and Labrador and helping Commander MacMillan to map correctly the coast of Labrador, which Mr. MacDonald says is now about 50 miles out of plumb, are the objects of the cruise.

Dr. George West of Milwaukee; Dr. George Fox of Two Oaks, Mich., Dr. Alvin LaForge of Chicago University and Baker Brownell of Northwestern University of Chicago, are the natural scientists making the voyage.

The party plans to join MacMillan at Bay of Island, Newfoundland, and then spend a month in the interior. They have 18 canvas canoes, each 15 feet in length, for use on the lakes and streams in the interior, under the guidance of Eskimos.

The Mizpah weighs 590 tons and has a cruising radius of 7000 miles. Eight large staterooms, a dining room, a reading room, lounging room and large living room are features of construction.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Scott & Company have converted many well-dressed Bostonians to ready-to-wear suits by custom service and quality.

Scott & Company's collection of suits for business and professional men is now larger than ever before.

Every suit tailored in our own Boston work rooms, from finest American, English and Scotch woolens, custom quality, yet ready-to-wear, at our moderate one-profit prices—

Scott Suits, $65 to $85
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Stowell's
1822—Jewelers—1929

Pewter by Poole

Those old examples of American pewter-craft, which for years have been admired by so many and possessed by so few, are now within reach of all.

Poole has taken up the task of reproducing, with absolute fidelity, many examples of rare pewter that enthusiasts have viewed with longing eyes for years.

Thus, you may select today, at Stowell's, Pewter reproductions of Paul Revere Pitchers and Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., in either antique finish or in modern finish with all the lustre of sterling.

Send for folder showing 50 gift items in Pewter by Poole.

A. Stowell Co. Inc
24 Winter Street
BOSTON
Jewelers and Silversmiths for over 100 Years

For June Brides

Mayonnaise Bowl
$5.50
at dealers

Pewter by Poole

Choosing something different for the June bride is simplified by the popularity of pewter. Gifts of Pewter are smart, useful and lasting, constantly calling to mind the thoughtfulness of the giver. Pewter today is a smart revival. The soft lustre of its surface adds quiet, dignified richness to fine homes throughout the land. Pewter pieces by Poole, include vases, lamps, candlesticks and tableware. They may be had at leading jewelry shops and department stores. Identify the genuine by the Poole trade-mark.

We shall be pleased to mail you complete illustrated listings on request.

POOLE SILVER COMPANY—TAUNTON, MASS.

Poole's Pewter

OUR
1889 40th Anniversary 1929

In celebration of our 40th Anniversary we shall hold a

Very Special Sale

ONE WEEK ONLY

Monday, May 20th to Saturday, May 25th

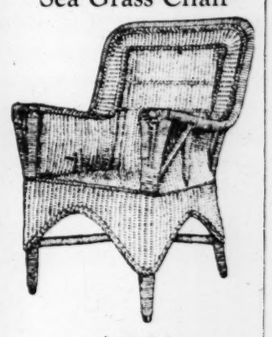
Four Fold Japanese Screens Assorted Colors

$12.00
Regular price $15.00 to $22.50

Hour Glass Chair

$10.00
Regular price $14.50

Sea Grass Chair



$10.95
Regular price $15.00

Half Tub Chair
Golden Peel

$8.50
Regular price $12.50

Odd Style
Canton Teapots
Blue and White

$1.00
BY MAIL 35c EXTRA
Regular price $2.75

India Print Table Covers
36" square
$1.25
Regular price $2.00

Bulgarian Embroideries
$4.00
Regular price $5.00 and $6.00

33-in. Pongee Squares, Neck Scarfs
$1.50
BY MAIL 15c EXTRA
Regular price $2.00

Chinese Embroidered Slippers
$2.00
Regular price $3.35

Semi-Antique Rugs
3ft. 6in. to 4ft. 6in. wide
6 to 7½ ft. long
$49.00
Regular price $65.00 to $85.00

Silky Beloochistan Rugs
About 2ft. 6in. by 4ft. 9in.
$19.75
Regular price $22.50 to $32.50

Chinese Carpets
Best Quality
9ft. by 12ft.
$275.00
Regular price $375.00
8ft. by 10ft.
$200.00
Regular price $275.00

Soo Chow Rugs
ALL WOOL, HAND WOVEN
5ft. by 7ft.
$6.45
Regular price $10.00

All Silk Coolie Coats
Blue, Green, White, Red, Black
$6.75
Regular price $10.00

Cotton Crepe Coolie Coats for Beach Wear
Colors
Red, Green, White, Black
$1.75
BY MAIL 15c EXTRA
Regular price $2.75

Large Cereal Dish
Blue Bamboo Design on ground of Fine White Nippon China
20c each
Regular price 50c each
$2.00 a dozen
BY MAIL 25c EXTRA

All goods in our store not specifically marked down, will be subject to 10% discount during this sale.

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WETS STRATEGY DRAWS RETORT OF MRS. TILTON

Unitarian Temperance Head Arraigns Attempts to Foment Lawlessness

"The strategy of the wets, if correctly reported in the press, seems nothing short of subversive—an effort of certain classes of wets to foment lawlessness and more lawlessness until America throws up its hands and re-admits the old, legalized liquor traffic."

This warning marked the first official address of Mrs. William Tilton, newly-elected president of the National Unitarian Temperance Society, following her election at a meeting in Unitarian Anniversary Week, other items of which included meetings in the different Boston churches and auditoriums of societies associated with Unitarian work.

"If these fomenters of lawlessness," continued Mrs. Tilton, "had any better plan to offer it would be another matter, but they say themselves they have no really constructive plan. Only 'repeal' and liquor regulation turned back to the states. Can anyone doubt that would mean the return of the saloon?

"They agree it will be a long process to get 36 states. But in the meantime the strategy seems to be to go into the wet states and repeal state enforcement codes, thus demoralizing state and local police forces."

A meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union resulted in the election of the Rev. Charles T. Billings of Cambridge as president and the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington of Braintree secretary-treasurer. The other officers elected included Dr. Minot Simons of New York as representative of the association on the board of directors of the American Unitarian Association.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

House continued tariff debate.

Senate heard conclusion of Norris attack on "power trust."

Census-reapportionment bill remained "unfinished business" of Senate.

House Ways and Means Committee Republicans considered recommendations of subcommittees for amendments to tariff bill.

Tariff Commission reported to Senate its failure to agree on data that caused former President Coolidge to withhold sugar duty decision.

Elizabethton, Tenn., mill operators promised co-operation in textile investigation at Senate Manufacturers Committee hearing.

Senate and House conferees considered differences in farm relief bills.

Senate adopted resolution designed to prevent repetition in Washington of Cleveland clinic mishap.

Lieutenant-Commander Craven of the United States Navy supported the proposal for a federal communications commission at the Senate committee hearing.

St. Louis Greets Boston Tourists

Chamber of Commerce Acts as Host — Visitors Inspect Gifts to Lindbergh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Boston's coast-to-coast land cruisers were welcomed here by a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce—their hosts during a day of crowded activities. They visited several industrial plants, drove through 15 inches of water along the flooded Mississippi River levee and wondered at the complacency with which St. Louis accepts its periodic high waters.

Their reticence to leave the Old Court House evidenced their keen interest in the historic building and especially in the old room where the Dred Scott case was waged. When they left the building they descended steps upon which hundreds of slaves were sold in antebellum days.

After lunch the Bostonians went directly to Jefferson Memorial where, on the second anniversary of the famous pilot's flight, they viewed the gifts which have been showered upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh by the nations of the world.

In St. Louis as one visitor expressed it, they were impressed with the air of stability, the lack of any evidence of industrial booms. And those who were here five years ago noted a decided growth in civic improvement and beautification.

Sailors Prepare to Defend British Quarter in Canton

People Assembled in Railway Compound—Foreign Gunboats Wait in Harbor

CANTON, China (AP)—British sailors landing from gunboats in the Shameen quarter on May 21 immediately began construction of defense in various parts of the English concession. Gates and bridges were closed and guards posted.

The British Consulate warned subjects not to leave Shameen and asked that they assemble at the railway compound. Three British and two French gunboats and two Japanese destroyers were anchored in the harbor outside the concession. The U. S. S. Tulsa was en route from Hong Kong.

In the native city the utmost tenseness prevailed, with attacking Kwangsi troops known to be not far away, although there was no definite word as to their position.

Reports from the Kwangsi border said bombing raids and threats of new expeditions against it had aroused considerable feeling and intensified the antagonism of the Kwangsi generals. Forty Americans there were safe with the U. S. S. Guam protecting them, although food was running low.

SHANGHAI (AP)—A message from Tsingtao says all remaining Japanese troops in Shantung Province, including their commander-in-chief, have sailed for Japan.

CLARK NEWSPAPERS QUIT IN MONTANA

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—Daily newspapers at Butte, Missoula and Billings, Mont., established within the last year by W. A. Clark Jr., son of the late W. A. Clark, United States Senator and copper mining magnate, have been suspended.

In his explanatory statement, Mr. Clark says that his invitation to the people of Montana to co-operate with him in obtaining "a free and unhampered expression concerning the manner and conduct of our State government" did not meet with the response he had anticipated.

GOV. SAENZ WITHDRAWS FROM RACE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Excelsior quotes Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon and former leading presidential candidate, as withdrawing from the presidential race. He assigned as reasons his wish not to split the Revolutionary Party by being a candidate against Pascual Ortiz Rubio, nominated at the Queretaro convention just before the outbreak of the recent rebellion.

Before Señor Ortiz Rubio was selected Governor Saenz was thought to have greater popular support and to be certain of the nomination. He charged favoritism in seating delegates in the convention, however, and ordered delegates pledged to him to withdraw from the proceedings, thus assuring his rival's selection.

WORLD UNDER ARMS PROTESTED BY BORAH

WASHINGTON (AP) — Complaint against the "heaviest military establishments in all history" in a world of apparent peace was voiced by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, over the National Broadcasting Company's radio hookup.

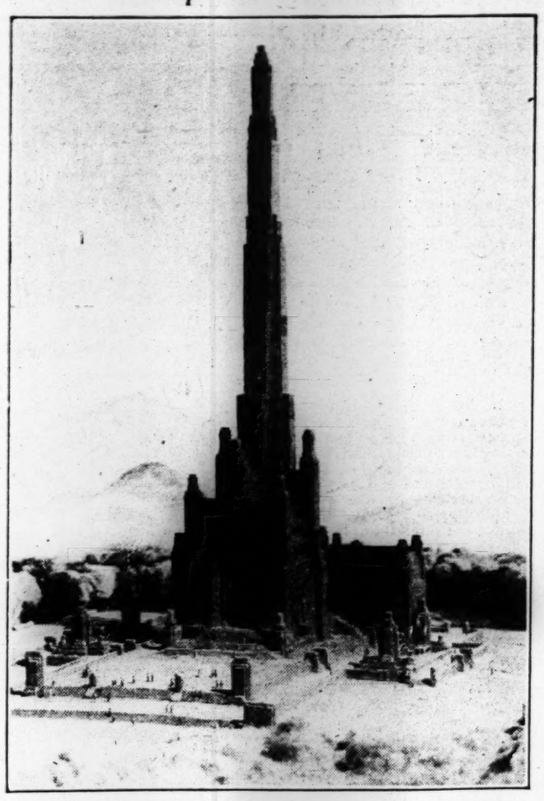
"There are more men under arms at the present time," he said, "than at the beginning of the world war." Mr. Borah centered his words almost entirely on the theme of armaments and declared "there has not been a conference in Europe during these 10 years since the World War but was rendered practically ineffective by reason of this war spirit."

Silk Train Speeds Across Continent in 80 Hours

NEW YORK (AP)—B. Stanley Dollar has crossed the country by train in 80 hours. His private car was attached to a silk train, described by the Silk Association of America, Inc., as the fastest on rails.

It brought 2600 bales of silk from Oakland, Calif., after its arrival from Japan.

An Epic in Architecture



How Memorial, Designed by Prof. W. R. B. Wilcox, University of Oregon, to Louis Henri Sullivan, Who Developed Set-Back Style of Skyscrapers, Would Look.

Tribute Is Paid to Developer of the Skyscraper

Model of Towering Memorial to Louis Henri Sullivan Designed by Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A fitting memorial to Louis Henri Sullivan, noted architect, to whom America owes in large part the great height and beauty of the skyscrapers of Chicago and New York, has been designed by W. R. B. Wilcox, professor of architecture at the University of Oregon, and a model has been constructed at the school of architecture.

Professor Wilcox has made no plans for the ultimate erection of the structure, and explains that his admiration for the architect is his sole motive in devoting a portion of his time to the work.

The monument would be placed somewhere in a forest, far enough away from any center of population, so that only those who were actually interested in Mr. Sullivan and his work would seek it out.

It would have a great atrium on superimposed terraces, a shaft rising upward step by step, and a long gallery definitely closing, at the end of a broad avenue, a vista through a forest surrounded by hills. A plan of landscape which would include a garden with fountains and a profusion of bright flowers is also included in the design.

Mr. Sullivan is credited with being the first to face the expressional problem of the steel-framed skyscraper and to deal with it honestly and logically. To him the height of such buildings was not an embarrassment, but an inspiration—the force of altitude must be in it; it must be a proud and soaring thing, without a dissenting line from bottom to top. Accordingly, he flung upward his piers and disposed of his windows as necessity, not tradition, demanded, making the masonry appear what in fact it had become—a shell, a casing merely to cover which he wove a web of beautiful ornament—flowers and frost, delicate as lace and strong as steel.

New York Plans Trade Expansion on National Basis

Merchants' Association Adds $100,000 to Fund for Pushing Sales

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A $100,000 budget increase for a program of widespread expansion and services by the Merchants Association of New York has just been announced by Willis H. Booth, president of the association.

Chief on the list of proposed new activities, he said, was the study of problems of domestic trade and distribution, with a view to giving direct aid to manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers in distributing their goods throughout the United States.

"Our national problems of distribution are in a state of flux," Mr. Booth said. "Sales methods, advertising methods, methods of transportation and other factors are changing rapidly and are poorly understood by the average trader."

The association also will seek the adoption of a modernized building code. The association is at present conducting a survey at the invitation of Mayor James J. Walker. Such a code, Mr. Booth declared, with the developments in the art of manufacture of materials and of building construction, would result in savings in construction costs running into millions of dollars annually to the benefit of rent payers, property owners and the many building trades.

Other features of expansion, he continued, would include the broadening of the activities and personnel of the traffic, industrial and foreign trade bureaus of the association; the full protection of New York's interests as related to the freight rates structure of the Nation; attention to all city transit problems and co-operation in their solution; support of legislation in the interest of commerce, industry, taxation and rentpayers; the promotion of aviation and active efforts to assist the city in securing provision for an adequate additional water supply.

WISE DECLINES RE-ELECTION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise told the American Jewish Congress here that he would not accept a re-election as president. "Organizations and persons must not become interchangeable terms," he said.

ELECTRIC RATE SOLUTION SEEN IN WIDENING USE

Insull Aide Denies Charges Are Excessive—Says They Promote Consumption

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Thanks to the electric refrigerator, washing machine and other multiplying electric appliances, the much discussed electric rate question is working out toward a satisfactory solution, declared E. W. Lloyd, vice-president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, in comment on recent criticism of domestic rates.

Under the guidance of Samuel Insull, the Commonwealth Edison Company has been a pioneer in developing the generation and commercial use of electricity and at present is the largest electric supply company in the world. Mr. Lloyd is in charge of its sales of light and power. His comment was elicited by charges of Morris Llewellyn Cooke, a director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey.

Rate Depends on Quantity

"Electricity can be sold cheaply provided the customer uses enough to warrant and provided the company designs its rate for the purpose of encouraging use," said Mr. Lloyd. "The solution of the price problem lies in extended use on existing premises.

"A very decided change is now taking place within the industry. It is getting away from the old flat rate schedules and adopting rate systems which reduce after a certain minimum monthly use. This change in rate method dates back only a few years and has not been generally adopted as yet.

"What has impelled it is the rapidly expanding employment of electricity in the home for uses other than lighting. The company which does not make its rates attractive to the use of these new electric appliances will not get any business from them.

"The use of electricity in the home for other purposes than lighting is competitive. In refrigeration we have competition with ice and with the gas refrigerator; in heating with gas and coal; in cooking with gas and oil; in washing with the wet wash laundry, etc.

Uniform Basis of Rates

"In addition to discarding the flat rate, our company has taken what we consider a very important step in rate making. Every customer in Chicago is on the same basis of charge in proportion to his size and quantity of use."

Mr. Lloyd granted that in the early days the development of the use of electricity in industry was financed in part out of the rates paid for lighting in the home. "But," he asked, "how else was it to be paid? Electric light was all we had then to sell and few people believed in the rapid expansion of the industry. That situation does not prevail today."

The city is now paying in part for the extension of electricity to the farm, he pointed out.

Dealing more specifically with Mr. Cooke's article as laid before the Federal Power Commission, Mr. Lloyd declared that any statement inferring that the electricity supply industry is excessively overcharging for its service could not go unchallenged. An examination of the facts would quickly determine, he declared, that such criticism was out of line with the situation.

Bays' Tidal Power Holds Chief Rôle in Maine Project

New Application for Permit Made in Plan Linking Canada and New England

WASHINGTON (AP) — Application for the right to construct a power project to supply Maine, northern Massachusetts and the Province of New Brunswick, Can., by a series of dams in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays was made to the Federal Power Commission May 21 by Dexter P. Cooper, Inc., of Eastport, Me.

A license was asked for a series of dams connecting the mainland with islands across the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay to impound the tidal waters within the bay, for a series of dams and a power house within Passamaquoddy Bay and Cobscook Bay and a series of dams across the mouth of Cobscook Bay to exclude tidal waters.

The plans include suitable gates for the passage of tidal and tidal race waters and two navigation locks, one from the sea level into Passamaquoddy Bay and one from the sea level into Cobscook Bay. The proposed initial installation is 464,000 horsepower and the ultimate installation 1,087,000. The company received a three-year permit for the project in May, 1926.

PRIZES ARE OFFERED FOR RADIO-LAW STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Three fellowships, each for $1500, for an additional year of intensive study of the federal laws, particularly of new legal problems brought about by the phenomenal growth in the radio field, have been provided by the Radio Corporation of America for graduates of the Columbia University Law School, it is announced by Dean Young B. Smith.

The awards, which are offered only for the year 1929-30 because of the experimental nature of the work, will be made for the fall term.

PERU GETS AIR MAIL FROM UNITED STATES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Carrying mail from Panama, Cuba, and the United States, a Pan-American Airways plane landed in Lima May 19, opening the new direct mail service.

The plane was greeted by President Leguia and United States Ambassador Alexander P. Moore, who spoke on the significance of the speedy postal service, as well as its bearing on the future relations between the United States and South American countries.

CO-OPERATORS ARE OPPOSED TO BRITISH LABOR

Their Unions With Capital of £340,000,000 Object to "State Interference"

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"State interference" by means of the nationalization of co-operative sales and the distribution of food and other commodities is to be fought by the co-operative movement of Great Britain, which is backed by a capital of £340,000,000, H. J. May, president of the Congress of Co-operative Unions assembled at Torquay, attended by 1600 co-operators from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, warned the Socialists in the Labor Party that the union formed years ago on the Rochdale basis of cash trading and democratic government will oppose the schemes for state and municipal marketing and distribution.

In recent years credit trading has arisen in the co-operatives under the name of "mutuality" and hire purchase or installment buying. This and the nationalization proposals have created a potential line of cleavage between the co-operatives and the Labor movement, to which they are politically allied.

"Considered economically, this new method of credit trading places a premium on thriftlessness and puts the loyal co-operator at a discount," said Mr. May. "The members of our societies are slowly discovering that the so-called 'mutuality' means in practice that those who pay cash are subsidizing to an extent of not less than 1½ per cent—and often more—those who mortgage the future to supply the perishable needs of today. 'Mutuality' clubs correspond to no true principle of co-operation, but are rather a device to increase trade. Change your business organization by all means, scrap out-of-date methods, adopt all devices known to science and good business in order to increase your economic force and the success of your business. But as co-operators remain loyal to the fundamental principles which can never become out of date."

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All Styles and Sizes List $3.00 to $5.00 per pair.
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Dealers and Salesmen Wanted—Everywhere
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MOTHS never take a vacation. Just because you don't see many flying moths right now doesn't necessarily mean that moth worms aren't busy eating your expensive garments. Moth worms do all the damage. You don't see them. But Expello finds them where they hide—deep in folds and paddings.

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PERFORATED CANS, to be hung in closets, wardrobes, etc. $1.00

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Add 10c for packing and postage.

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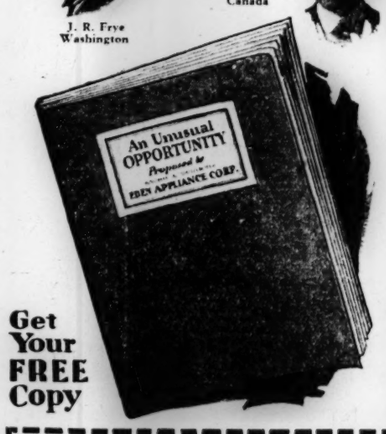

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Our distributing organization is being built on a firm foundation. The most successful men in our organization are readers of The Christian Science Monitor—men who think right. Many of these men who hold our special franchise, have since, through our indorsement, added other items to their line—they are building a business that is their own—they are building constructively — building something worth while.

Several states are NOW open. We want distributors in many big cities—your own town, state, or a section of it may be open territory.

Get Your Copy
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May we send you a copy of our prospectus? Tell us the territory you feel you can organize—we want you as a member of this fast-growing sales organization we are building through The Christian Science Monitor. NOW IS THE TIME.

THEY are organizing for us blocks of territory — appointing sub-distributors for the Edenette Portable Electric Vacuum Cup Washer. This amazing household utility advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, Good Housekeeping Magazine, Modern Priscilla, and other women's publications meets a real human need. We are justly proud of this organization we have built through The Christian Science Monitor. The pictures of some of our distributors we are proud to publish.

Many of these distributors are ordering Edenettes in lots of 50, 100, or more. One distributor appointed a sub-distributor who sold 83 Edenettes in about two months. Another sub-distributor who gave only part time to selling the Edenette, sold 36 in a few months. We have a wonderful proposition to offer men of sales and executive ability who wish to build their own business—and have from $300.00 to $500.00 to invest in merchandise. We show you how such a business can be successfully operated.

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CADILLAC LA SALLE
REVELATION WEEK
MAY 20th-27th

A Period of Practical Proof (*for women in particular*) of Handling Ease and Safety Features found in no other cars which alone almost compel the choice of Cadillac-La Salle

It is plainly apparent that one of the most valuable factors in motoring today, for whose easeful gear shifting no substitute can be found, is the exclusive Cadillac-La Salle Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission covered by basic patents.

Syncro-Mesh was introduced by Cadillac-La Salle with the restraint which has always characterized their public announcements. The excitement and enthusiasm it has created has been a result of the growth in public consciousness that here was something in transmissions which literally transformed that particular phase of motor car performance.

The emphasis that is being placed upon it in this Revelation Week (for women in particular) is the result of this public acclaim and the realization of Cadillac-La Salle that they had builded even better than they knew.

Revelation Week will endeavor to demonstrate to all women what thousands of women already know—that this is a new element of extraordinary ease in shifting and handling of which they cannot afford to deprive themselves.

Owners have also brought home to Cadillac the realization that the exclusive Cadillac-La Salle Duplex-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes covered by basic patents are a revolutionary contribution, both from the standpoint of easy mastery and greater safety; and public acclaim, therefore, makes these new brakes a second item of good news for Revelation Week.

Exactly the same thing has happened with regard to Cadillac-La Salle Crystal-Clear Non-Shatterable Security-Plate Glass—what amounts to an actual reproach from the public for our seeming failure to lay stress on a feature which owners consider absolutely vital. All Cadillac-La Salle windows, doors and windshields are equipped with this vastly important safety feature.

Cadillac-La Salle came to Non-Shattering Glass through conscientious conviction and that conviction has been given tremendous impetus by public approval.

A mere witnessing of the demonstrations which will be given during Revelation Week will convince everyone that here is an additional security feature of such paramount importance that it simply cannot be brushed aside.

CONSIDER THE DELIVERED PRICE AS WELL AS THE LIST PRICE WHEN COMPARING AUTOMOBILE VALUES
Cadillac-La Salle delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
DETROIT, MICH.

You are cordially invited to investigate these exclusive features in our showrooms, Revelation Week, May 20th to 27th or just phone us for a demonstrator at your convenience. This will be graciously placed at your disposal without any obligation to purchase.

TORONTO SEEKS TO ELIMINATE DRUNKEN DRIVER

Holders of Taxi Licenses Must Sign Pledge If in Trouble Through Drinking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of new regulations governing taxi-drivers which the Police Department of this city has put into effect, habitual drinkers of malt or spirituous liquors who get into trouble, will be called upon to sign the "pledge." This action is claimed to be in the interests of public safety and for the benefit of the men themselves. It was found necessary to formulate the new regulations following a thorough police survey of the situation. From time to time, drivers who have run foul of the law and have been brought before the Board of Police Commissioners, attributed their difficulties to drinking liquor.

It was found that a large number of men were only fitted for driving cars, and cancellation of their licenses meant that their wives and families had to suffer owing to the head of the household being thrown out of employment.

The new system of having those found guilty of driving taxis while under the influence of liquor sign the pledge and being placed on probation for a period of from three to 12 months, is being tried out as an experiment by the police in the hope of giving every man an opportunity both to have work and improve his standing in the community.

Inspector Austin Mitchell of Toronto, under whose supervision cab-owners and drivers are licensed, has from time to time received complaints of overcharging by drivers. When investigated, liquor drinking was found to precede cases of dishonesty.

In the city of Toronto at the present time there are 1350 licensed taxi drivers and 1100 licensed cab owners. Of this number only 40 were found in a position to sign the pledge. According to the police, when these men were called up for investigation on charges of drinking while driving cars, 99 per cent of them admitted their guilt and announced their willingness to sign the cards, which are kept on file for future reference.

ALBERTA'S MINERALS REACH HIGH RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Mineral production reached a new high record in Alberta last year, the total value being estimated at $32,367,781. The coal mines contributed the largest item in this production record with an output of 7,355,489 tons valued at $23,517,988.

Next in importance were the yields from the oil and gas wells, the former producing 488,268 barrels of petroleum valued at $1,787,807 and the gas wells yielding 14,337,115,000 cubic feet of natural gas at a value of $3,391,212.

Armament Cuts and Education Vital to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

could be done at that time. These further adjustments must be accomplished as time goes on and the nations are able to reach a position where their various problems are better understood.

Gradual Reduction in Arms

"With regard to disarmament, I believe this can be accomplished only by mutual agreement between the powers. I do not see how it would be possible for any one nation to disarm alone. We are still living under conditions in which apparent weakness seems to provoke aggression from the outside. For one nation to disarm completely at the present time would seem to presuppose a higher standard of civilization than the world has yet attained. For this reason, mutual agreements to curtail armaments appear to be the best means for reaching the point where no nation will be tempted to embark upon a war because of its preponderance in military equipment.

"As regards the machinery for carrying out these various adjustments and agreements, it seems to me that the League of Nations and the World Court are splendidly adapted for this work. No other agencies that I know of in any part of the world are even making an attempt to tackle the problems of universal peace on a scale equal to that on which the League and the Court are working."

MANITOBA IN VAN AS INDUSTRIAL CENTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba leads the western provinces as an industrial center, it was shown at the annual meeting of the prairie division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. In 1928, the total value of manufactured products in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was $327,000,000. Manitoba's production totaled $166,000,000; Saskatchewan, $57,000,000, and Alberta $104,000,000.

J. W. Ackland, retiring chairman of the prairie division of the manufacturers' association, said that industry was making great progress, especially with the growing utilization of the mineral resources of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan; while in Alberta the oil resources are being exploited on an immense scale.

BRITISH MATCH CORP., LTD.

LONDON—British Match Corporation, Ltd., affiliated with Swedish Match Company, for the year ended April 30, 1929, shows net of £429,673, after charges, compared with £326,355 in the preceding fiscal year.

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN JOINING IN LAW CRUSADE

Appeal to Republicans of State Made by Head of County Committee

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—As the American people have seen "a will to peace" eventuate in the Kellogg Treaty, why should they not translate into action of concerted strength "a will to law observance"? asked Mrs. Robert Carson, chairman of the Philadelphia County Branch of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, in a letter sent to Republican women of the State urging them to support President Hoover in his stand for obedience to the law.

The letter was an invitation to attend a meeting to be held for the purpose of outlining measures of co-operation with the Administration in establishing a "pubic consciousness for law and order." Several hundred women working with Mrs. Carson will take part in the movement.

"There are many things that women, organized in working groups, can do," Mrs. Carson wrote, continuing in part as follows: "Each idle day seems a waste, but I believe that no work is more important for women at this time than this building up of confidence in the efficacy of our laws and the fundamental rightness of holding those laws sacred.

"Not in many years has a leader of the Nation made so direct, so simple and so true-hearted appeal to the best of every individual as Mr. Hoover has made in his inauguration speech and the speech delivered recently in New York. It is a call to do right instead of wrong. It is a plea to set an example. It is an invitation to choose between selfish, individual indulgence and self-restraint that will strengthen the whole moral fiber of the people of the Nation.

"President Hoover reduces the proposition of personal liberty to a clear and sane rule: 'No individual has the right to determine what law shall be obeyed and what law shall be enforced.'

"Mr. Hoover reduces the problem of law observance to a very simple axiom: 'Obey.'"

Hoover Names National Board on Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States and Senator from Iowa. He is now a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pacific Coast Judge

Kenneth R. Mackintosh, judge, practiced law until 1905 and has been county prosecuting attorney, judge in state courts of Washington, superior judge and associate judge of the State Supreme Court and Chief Justice.

Paul J. McCormick, federal district judge for the southern district of California, served as assistant district attorney of Los Angeles County from 1905 to 1910 and was judge of the Superior Court of California and associate justice of the California Court of Appeals from 1910 to 1924.

Henry W. Anderson, lawyer, has practiced at Richmond, Va., since 1898; was special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States in 1922 and 1923 and a member of the Mexican Claims Commission from 1924 to 1926.

Ada L. Comstock, educator, was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota and has been president of Radcliffe College since 1923.

Every Section Represented

Every section of the country is represented by the personnel of the commission. It was selected without regard to political affiliation, and is considered by the President as strictly unprejudiced, either way, on the prohibition problem, an inquiry into the enforcement of which will be one of the major tasks of the group.

Five of the members, Mr. Wickersham, Judge Kenyon, Judge Mackintosh, Judge McCormick and Mr. Anderson are Republicans; Judge Kenyon, while a United States Senator from Iowa, was affiliated with the Progressive bloc. Mr. Baker, Judge Grubb, and Mr. Lemann are Democrats. The others of the commission, Mr. Loesch, Dean Pound, and Miss Comstock, have no recorded party affiliations.

Mr. Loesch in the last year has received national recognition for his courageous and indefatigable labors in Chicago and Cook County, Ill., in combating graft, corruption and other forms of lawlessness.

In announcing the names of the commission, the President also let it be known that he had asked Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes, former Supreme Court member, and Secretary of State; Owen J. Roberts, special government prosecutor in the Teapot Dome and other oil trials, and Judge Benjamin Cordoza of the New York Supreme Court, to accept appointments. Pressure of private and personal affairs, however, compelled them to decline.

To Confer With President

At a conference with the commissioners at the White House in the near future the President will lay before them his purpose in organizing the board and his views as to the work he would like to see them undertake.

It is known that the President desires the entire field of law enforcement to be gone into, the survey to produce a comprehensive report and recommendations that the Executive and Congress can take under consideration for improving and modernizing the judicial systems of the country.

The President has had a series of conferences with Mr. Wickersham on the work of the commission, and it is understood an agenda has been prepared for the guidance of the group. The commission, it was stated, will do its own organizing and setting up of headquarters and staff. An appropriation of $250,000 provided by the last Congress is available for the work of the commission. Whether the members will draw compensation is still to be determined.

Since the question of prohibition is expected to be largely affected by the law enforcement phases of the commission's work, much interest is manifested in the members' leanings on this issue. Observers here are inclined to rank the appointees as nonpartisan and open-minded.

Scope of Work Defined

In his inaugural address President Hoover defined the general scope of the commission's work as follows:

1. To critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, redistribution of its functions, simplification of its procedure, revision of additional tribunals, better selection of juries and more effective organization of agencies of investigation and procedure.

2. To cover the entire question of law enforcement and organization of justice.

3. To consider the methods of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and abuses which have grown up together with the enforcement of the laws in respect to narcotics, immigration, trade restraint and every other branch of Federal Government law enforcement.

4. To provide adequate organization of our judicial enforcement system.

The work of the commission is to take at least a year and perhaps longer. Because of the high order of the personnel, the widespread demand for revision of the judicial and law enforcement systems, the work of the commission will undoubtedly be of far-reaching and vital significance and if the hopes of the President are realized will result in changes of major import.

HOBART COLLEGE TO BUILD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, N. Y.—Final plans have just been completed for a $1,000,000 building program for Hobart College, it is announced here.

ALLIES IN ACCORD ON REPARTITION OF REPARATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

total. In the allied memorandum, the Allies having already been paid 90 per cent of the Army of Occupation costs, wiped out the remaining 10 per cent, and through a misunderstanding canceled out also American Army claims. This had to be rectified, especially since the United States had only been paid to the present 30 per cent.

Italy has never received occupation reimbursements, having no army in the Rhineland, but as these have been priority payments, other allied budgets have been profiting by them, and it is in view of this in part that Italy's share of the new annuities exceeds the Spa percentage and also because Austria has not paid reparations, of which Italy will be entitled to a substantial share.

British Press Welcomes Hoover Reparation Offer

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British press comments sympathetically on the conference at Washington at which United States Government officials considered the question of making certain concessions in American claims on Germany to ease the Paris deadlock.

Under the heading "Mr. Hoover's Gesture" the Daily Telegraph says editorially: "President Hoover has taken a step of very considerable importance. . . . The composition of the gathering is significant. . . . Its intention of taking soundings of opinion of Congress as a whole upon a measure on which it must ultimately say the deciding words is apparent and it is said the result was favorable as far as it went to Mr. Hoover's purpose. . . .

"As to the amount and number of annuities to be paid by Germany in final settlement of her reparations liability in substitution for those of the provisional Dawes scheme agreement is attainable if not attained. . . .

"But whatever may come from Mr. Hoover's action its interest and value are undeniable. It is a definite departure from the fixed attitude of Washington, where even the existence of the reparations problem has never hitherto been officially recognized and the high significance of that step is emphasized by very unusual political consultations which have preceded the taking of it."

The Daily News, under the editorial caption "The Turn of the Tide?" says: "The proposed abatements of American claims—apart from the fact that at the time of writing it is not quite certain what they are—are not large and are in a sense technical. That is perhaps not a defect. One of the difficulties in the present situation is to find a way by which the United States may, without loss of dignity, retire from an untenable position and withdraw impossible demands. This cannot be easy; yet it is vitally important; and no one will criticize President Hoover if he finds it necessary to proceed slowly."

Berlin Regards American Step as Changed Attitude

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Considerable importance is attached by Wilhelmstrasse to Washington's willingness to reduce United States claims for Army of Occupation expenses by 10 per cent, because by doing so Washington has changed its attitude and "linked itself with the reparations problem."

It is generally believed that the American action will contribute a great deal to the successful ending of the Paris conference. On the other hand, it is doubted whether the reduction itself will make much difference financially because the amount is too small.

Press Is Blamed for Differences by American Official

William R. Castle Delivers Frank Address to Canadian Club at Montreal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The United States point of view on such subjects as radio wave distribution, lake to ocean deep waterways, prohibition, immigration and the like, was given by William R. Castle, United States Assistant Secretary of State, in an address to the Canadian Club here, in which he dealt with somewhat unusual frankness with some Canadian-American differences. Most of these differences, he said, were due to the fact that the press of both countries played up misunderstandings, while the thousands of occasions when things passed off smoothly passed unnoticed.

Speaking of the radio question Mr. Castle said it was foolish to say that the United States pretended to own the air because American radiocasting stations were putting on the kind of programs the peoples of both countries were clamoring for. If Canadian stations put on more programs that the people of the United States wanted to listen to, the Radio Commission would be obliged to silence some stations.

Of the St. Lawrence shipway and power scheme he said that while some sections of Canadian people suspected American motives it would be unwise to proceed with negotiations for carrying out the project.

Referring to prohibition Mr. Castle said sane thinkers in the United States stood with President Hoover in the belief that it was a noble experiment, because it has a serious moral and economic basis. "The American Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit which has always been shown by the Canadian Government toward our prohibition law. . . .The attitude of Canada on this question seems to me to demonstrate more clearly than anything else the real spirit of co-operation between the two countries." Discussing the tariff, Mr. Castle said the United States Treasury had agents in other countries who determine, for tariff purposes, the value of goods imported. Canada has agents with a similar purpose in the United States and the American Government has never objected.

"Better Than Mother Used To"—Is Claim of Bakers for Product

Speakers at Convention Explain How Machines Can Make Cake With Half the Sugar Housewife Uses—Say America Has Champion "Sweet Tooth"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Asserting that the United States leads every other country in its "sweet tooth" and that the modern baker has made greater progress in cake making than the housewife, Charles A. Glabau of the Bakers' Weekly addressed the New England Bakers' Association at its annual convention at the New Ocean House.

The use of sweetening, said Mr. Glabau, has been on the increase from year to year as indicated by formulas devised by the earliest American housewives, who used less sugar than we of today. Europe, he said, in most cases uses more flour.

Layer cake he declared a favorite with the American housewife, because it will stand more sugar than any other. On the other hand the modern baker can produce a layer cake of quite as good quality, and the same mixtures, with about half the amount of sugar required by the housewife, he declared.

That Canada is cultivating an appetite for the baker's products was the message conveyed by John C. Summer of New York.

Canada until very recent years, he said, has been accustomed almost entirely to what might be termed the "Old Country" bread, made with flour, water, salt, yeast, very little sugar, very little shortening and no milk.

Today, he said, the Canadian people are cultivating a keen liking for bakery breads made with an abundance of sugar and shortening. Sweet dough products, or what is popularly termed "coffee cake goods," are becoming very popular with the Canadian people, while the general line of cake products have shown a remarkable increase in recent years.

Forecasting an era of increasing prosperity for American business, E. F. Cullen of the Johnson Educator Food Company urged the value of advertising to the industry. "Advertising, like money well invested," he said, "accumulates and compounds. Your advertising of today is helping the advertising that was placed yesterday, and the advertising placed yesterday is making it easier for the advertising of today to be a success."

WESTERN CANADA'S ROAD POLICY ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The first link of a new highway connecting British Columbia and Alberta through the Yellowhead Pass will be constructed by the Government of British Columbia this year when it builds eastward from Prince George to McBride.

Existing local roads in this district will be joined together to form a modern highway. Later it is planned to continue this road eastward to the Rockies, where it will join a highway running west from Edmonton.

Dogs Alone in Great Metropolis Find Cab Driver Their Friend

John Hauser Puts on the Brakes When He Sees Stray Pup Bewildered in New York Traffic—Rescued and Cared for More Than 60 in Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Taxicab drivers in New York City are usually in a hurry or else they are busy scanning the sidewalks for "fares." John Hauser, however, has a hobby which he has practiced day in and day out for nine years.

This hobby is caring for homeless and friendless dogs, and when any canine—no matter how forlorn or disreputable—comes within sight of the fleet Hauser taxicab, all his problems are solved. For Mr. Hauser always has an eye out for this kind of a dog. And never mind how shy or stand-offish the strange dog may be, Mr. Hauser takes the time to follow him and coax him into the cab. It may take half an hour, or it may take two or three hours, but Mr. Hauser never gives up until he has made friends with the dog, fed him and taken him to the New York Women's League for Animals, where his future care is assured.

"Yes, of course," Mr. Hauser told a Monitor correspondent, "it does take some time and trouble. But the dogs are worth it.

"Very cold weather is hard on dogs and so is very warm weather and they need someone to care for them. Of course, some of the dogs that wander in the streets have merely strayed from home. When there is any means of identifying them, I look up the owner and return them as soon as possible. Then both the owner and the dog are happy."

"When you have a 'fare' in the cab," Mr. Hauser was asked, "and a stray dog comes in sight, then, I suppose, you can't stop to go after the dog?"

"Why, yes," he replied slowly, as if the question were rather irrelevant, "a 'fare' doesn't usually mind if you take time to help a dog. I explain to them that there's a dog in trouble and they don't usually object."

Sometimes the dogs are hard to catch. Not long ago Mr. Hauser followed a large neglected-looking police dog for about two hours. At last, down in West Street, the dog, dodging between a line of parked automobiles, slunk into a corner and Mr. Hauser was able to get him. Another dog climbed up on a stone coping to avoid his would-be rescuer, but, pulling off his own coat, Mr. Hauser threw it over the dog and covered him up. Then it was easy to catch him.

Mrs. Hauser is just as much interested in dogs as Mr. Hauser, and frequently the animals are taken to the Hauser home until arrangements can be made to care for them.

Between them, the Hausers rescued more than 60 lost dogs last year. For the past nine years they have given assistance to an average of one dog a week.

Most of the dogs are of the smaller breeds, such as poodles, Mr. Hauser said, and he is able to return about one in every four to its owner.

SOUTH AMERICAN BOARD VISITS HISTORIC SPOTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Members of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation between Bolivia and Paraguay have just returned from Charlottesville where they visited Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, and the University of Virginia.

At the university they viewed with interest the records of Don Fernando Bolivar, nephew and adopted son of Don Simon Bolivar, a student in the university more than a century ago. They also visited the rooms used by Edgar Allan Poe and Woodrow Wilson.

WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

"In this type Madame will notice the ears—hidden just so little—they are perfect...The forehead is high—I bring down in soft waves the hair to cover this...The dreamy effect—the languorous eyes—there should be no harshness in this type...It is thus, each new type must be studied."

E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge. Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.

The cost of the Bob Distingue is $1.25 Reshaping or cutting of long hair is $2.50

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CULTURAL BASIS COMMON TO ALL SOUGHT IN INDIA

School's Task Stressed at Meeting Called to Promote Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A little band of earnest men of all communities met in conference in Bombay recently to consult as to the best means of promoting mutual good-understanding and cordial relations. The occasion was the sixty-second anniversary of the founding of the local Prathana Samaj, the counterpart of the Brahmo Samaj founded in Calcutta by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the first quarter of the last century.

The Raja was well versed in the Hindu, Islamic and Christian Scriptures, of which he had made a profound study. In the Brahmo Samaj it was his intention to start a religious movement which would contain the essence of all the great world religions in harmonious relation with the ancient religious culture and tradition of the country.

The president placed in the forefront of measures for cementing intercommunal relations the assiduous cultivation of individual and personal friendships between members of various communities. He declared that 20 men, Hindu and Muhammadan, who cherish toward each other sincere feelings of friendship, do more to knit the two communities together than half a dozen unity conferences. Amity is not a thing which can be insured by pact or enforced by a contract. It must be of the heart, he added.

The present intercommunal disharmony, all were agreed, is largely due to the fact that toleration, enjoined by every religion, has not been given a fair trial by either of the two great communities. Many understand very little of the spirit of their own religion and nothing of the religion of the other community. Ignorance is thus the main cause of the misunderstandings and distrust which mar the relations of the various communities, particularly the two major ones.

The conference passed a resolution that the country's educational system should be designed so as to foster a national culture common to all those who have made their homes in India. The educated classes of Europe, it was pointed out, have found a common basis of culture in Greek and Latin. Similarly, an Indian boy should be grounded in Sanskrit and Persian or Arabic as well as English—the fountainheads of the three great components of Indian nationalism.

Girdles the World on His Push-Bike

Bombay "Peddler" Undaunted Even by Lengthy "Steppes" of Soviet Russia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fram Jamsetjie Davar has just arrived here with a travel record that would put most motorists to shame.

Five years ago Mr. Davar decided that he was tired of staying in the same place. Friends in Bombay established a fund, named him their unofficial peddling ambassador and waved him good-by as he set off to see the world. In that five years he has crossed the Sahara Desert, made his way through the Amazon jungle, crossed the Andes twice, toured Soviet Russia and is now preparing a conquest of North America.

When he gets through with the United States and Canada, he intends to take a boat to Australia, and then probably will bicycle through China and Japan.

MANITOBANS ASSIST SHEEP FARMING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—To stimulate sheep farming in Manitoba, the Manitoba Livestock Credit Co., Ltd., has been organized, with J. D. McGregor, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and prominent financial men, at its head. The aims of the company will be to make it possible for at least a number of farmers to purchase small groups of sheep of high quality. Where necessary, credit will be granted to make the purchase of the animals possible.

The new company will operate along the lines of the Agricultural Credit Corporation of the United States, which is helping the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas in a similar way. The United States company has already helped the Manitoba organization in many ways, and in fact its buyer will purchase the sheep for the local company. This year it is proposed to buy 10,000 animals, all of which will be distributed to farmers by September.

Jury System Held Unfair to Natives in South Africa

Right to Be Tried by Bench Only, Claim of Colored People's Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—The administration of justice among the colored races of South Africa came in for a good deal of criticism at the conference of the African People's Organization.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Department of Justice to request magistrates, when committing for trial accused colored persons who had no legal advice at the preparatory examination, to inform them that their evidence would be sent to the Attorney-General for consideration, and that if the Attorney-General decided to place them on trial they would be entitled to ask to be tried by a judge without a jury, or a judge and two assessors.

"That the attention of the Government be directed to the severity of the sentences passed on the colored people convicted by magistrates in certain districts for offenses not warranting the same," was another resolution adopted.

The appointment of a full-time colored inspector of prisons and reformatories was also urged by resolution.

W. T. McLeod referred to the low scale of salaries paid to colored members of the police force. He spoke also of "scandalous treatment meted out to non-European convicts, and prisoners," particularly in the Kimberley district.

The Government had appointed members of the African National Bond to visit prisons in certain districts, he said, but in some instances this had produced no result.

Mr. McLeod condemned the system of trial by jury. "It might work well in countries where there is no race prejudice or class prejudice," he said, "but not in South Africa, where justice is often dispensed according to the color or race of the prisoner."

French Engineers Visit Palestine

View Electrification Works on the Jordan and Pools of Solomon Water Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — A commission of seven members representing mining schools and other engineering institutions in France visited Palestine recently, and were guests of the Jewish Engineers and Architects Association.

While making pilgrimages to the traditional sites, the engineers went out of the way mapped out for the usual tourist and pilgrim. They inspected all engineering enterprises, paying particular attention to the electrification works on the Jordan, Solomon's Pools on the road to Hebron—from which Jerusalem obtains part of its water supply—the Hebrew University and several of the art and trade schools.

Their visit was in no way connected with claims or plans concerning the Dead Sea, the rights to the concession to which were put forth by a French syndicate.

DANES TO ESTABLISH INDUSTRIAL PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—To commemorate the memory of the eminent Danish banker and financier, E. F. Tietgen, a fund has been collected on the occasion of his centenary. So far upwards of $100,000 has been subscribed and further contributions are anticipated. Every third year a prize, representing the interest in meantime accrued, less 10 per cent, will be awarded to a person or an institution who has done particularly good work for the development of Danish industry or in kindred fields. Only one prize will be awarded.

Gothenburg Fair to Start May 25

Aims to Show Products of All Sweden—Foreign Goods Excluded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOTHENBURG — Sweden fairly bristles with fairs this season, most of which limit their scope to products of a particular district.

The annual Gothenburg Fair, the twelfth of its kind, however, aims to present an entire picture of the products, manufacture and inventions of the nation. No foreign products are to be exhibited and the Fair will last from May 25 to June 2. Since the first Gothenburg Fair in 1918, the number of visitors, as well as the number of exhibitors, has increased threefold, and the financial resources have increased 6,600,000 kronor yearly.

An important innovation is the department for discoveries, inventions and patents. Here new Swedish inventions with drawings and models will be demonstrated and offered for sale.

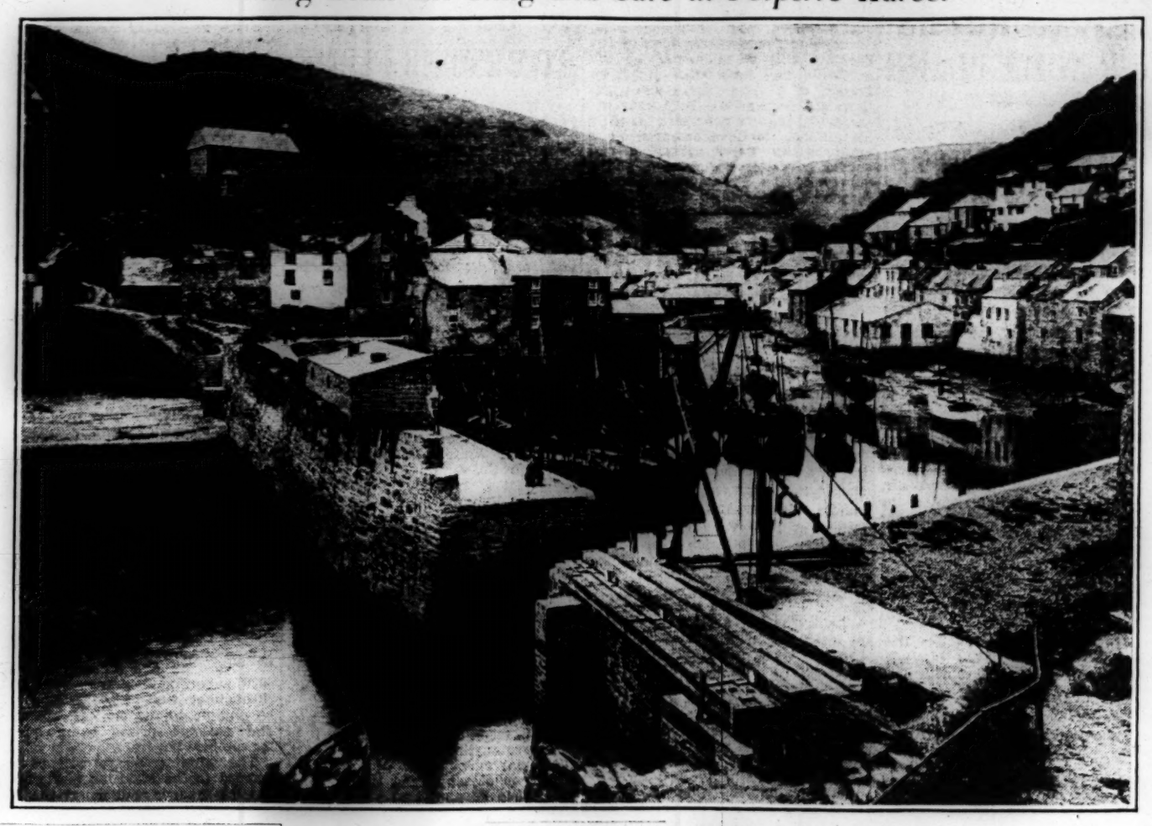
TEACHERS APPRECIATE EDUCATIONAL FILMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Appreciation was shown by some 2000 headmasters and school teachers who attended a special demonstration of educational films for young people, arranged by Visual Education, Limited.

Films were shown of "life stories" of animals and plants, famous historical events, interesting mechanical processes, sport, travel and humor, and special films showing children of distant lands.

Fishing Boats Lie Snug and Safe in Polperro Harbor



Fair Cornwall and Devon Delight by Their Many and Varied Beauties

Tourists in Western England Visualize Elizabeth's Picturesque Reign, King Arthur and His Knights, and Taste the World-Famed Clotted Cream

This is the sixth of a series of articles on "Little Tours in Europe."

By CLIVE HOLLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—One might paraphrase a well-known saying in the words "Those who know not Cornwall and Devon do not England know." It is a land of legend and romance, for do not King Arthur and his Round Table figure in its story?

Plymouth, the city of Sir Francis Drake and Elizabethan seamen, is a splendid center from which to explore, and a good place from which to start a definite circular tour such as we have in view.

One must, of course, not forget to taste Devonshire and Cornish cream, famous all over the world. The two counties are great rivals as to which prepares the best. Both forms are delicious.

The run to Exeter from Plymouth is a charming one, whether made by rail or car. The city has been called the gateway to the West Country, and it in many ways deserves the name. It stands picturesquely placed upon a hill, rising from the banks of the River Exe, the mouth of which is some 10 miles seaward.

The great beauty of Exeter is its age-old Cathedral, evolved out of the old Saxon church of SS. Mary and Peter by Leofric, who was its first bishop. The West Front is renowned for its statuary.

From Exeter one can easily and admirably explore Dartmoor. This beautiful and solitary stretch of moorland will be known to many, through the fine series of novels, in which it is described so vividly, by Eden Phillpotts, and in some by S. Baring Gould.

Beauty Spots to Visit

One can include in one's tour of Dartmoor such beauty spots as Bovey Tracy, Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Prince Town, Moreton Hampstead, Chagford, St. Mary Tavy, Tavistock and so back to Plymouth.

One passes into Cornwall, noting soon the dramatic change in the scenery. Along the coast to St. Germans; Looe, and so to Polperro and Fowey. The last named used to be the place from which bold smugglers and privateersmen set forth in the old days to cheat the revenue and harry the French.

It is not far to St. Austel, and so to Truro, which nestles in a charming valley, and stands on the tidal reaches of the river. Truro contains many historic and old-time mansions, including Boscawen House, with its treasures.

Perhaps one's time may allow a visit to Penzance, opposite which ancient port, in Mount's Bay, stands St. Michael's Mount, the counterpart, in many geological and historical respects, of Mont St. Michel in Normandy.

From Truro to Clovelly is a passing from the south coast of Cornwall to the north coast of Devon; from a stern severity to the most charming wooded softness. The little fishing village of Clovelly has one main street ascending the steep, tree-clad hillside by steps, so that donkeys, and not carts, are the chief means of transport up it.

And then along the coast to Ilfracombe, a delightful holiday resort. The Tors Walks form a splendid promenade, from which the magnificent coast line is seen.

Typical of North Devon

Not far from Ilfracombe are two little towns which are so typical of North Devon that no one should overlook them. Lynton, scarcely more than a large village, stands upon a well-wooded rocky plateau high above the waters of the Bristol Channel, and Lynmouth, with its quaintness and Old-World air of a fishing hamlet.

To reach Glastonbury one crosses into Somersetshire, a very representative English agricultural and dairy county. The ruins of its once vast abbey bring one in touch with the Arthurian legend and the poetic story of the search for the Holy Grail. The Abbot's Kitchen is the principal portion remaining.

Our way now lies north-westward to Wells, which possesses the most perfect group of ecclesiastical buildings in England. To see these to the best advantage one should ascend Tor Hill, seen from thence they lie spread out beneath one, comprising the beautiful cathedral; the moated dwelling of the Bishop of the dual See of Bath and Wells; the Deanery and the Vicar's Close, a veritable "home of ancient peace" of the fourteenth century. The cathedral dates from the middle half of the twelfth down to the fifteenth century.

The Mendip Hills are not far distant, and the famour Cheddar Cliffs and Ebbor Gorge should be visited if time permits. To Bath is but a short distance through lovely country.

Here are fine "quadrants," squares and terraces of charming Georgian residences, and many literary and historic memories to be conjured up and sought out. Its Abbey Church, almost of the dimensions of a cathedral, is a lovely example of perfect perpendicular architecture, one of the finest in England. The Roman Bath, for which the city is famous, is one of the most perfect specimens preserved to us.

[While this tour can be taken by those using railways and public motor coach services, this is not advised. On the whole it would probably prove more expensive and occupy longer time. Cross-country journeys would have to be taken, which are always troublesome, and waste time. Time occupied, seven days. Approximate cost by private car: Hire of car for four persons, £28 to £30, say $150; hotel expenses £1, say $5, per day per person; incidentals 10s., say $2.50, per day per person. Total cost per person £17 10s., say $87.50.]

World's Shipyards Show Increases in Work in Hand

British Tonnage Commenced Reaches 54.9 Per Cent of Total Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The plain round figures from Lloyd's quarterly shipping returns show that work in hand in Britain has increased during the last quarter by 115,000 tons and abroad by 105,000 tons. Tonnage commenced in British yards was 99,000 less, while abroad it was 50,000 tons more. This last figure is accounted for by the German yards which are again at work after the strike at the end of last year.

British launchings show an increase of 44,000 tons and those abroad of 47,000 tons. The British proportion to the rest of the world of tonnage commenced and launched is 54.9 and 57.5 respectively.

The proportion of work for overseas customers of Britain has risen from 23.3 to 28.6 per cent and there has been an increase of nearly 100,000 tons for ships for dominions owners.

Shipbuilding work has doubled in the United States due to the operation of the Jones-White Act, and increases are shown also in Germany, Japan, Russia and Norway. There have been small decreases in Holland, France, Sweden, Italy and Denmark.

REDS TOO RIGID FOR TRADE, SAYS BRITISH REPORT

Bradford Merchants Urged Not to Push Efforts for Closer Ties With Russia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the time is not yet ripe for the "peaceful commercial penetration" of Russia by British traders is the view laid down by Douglas Hamilton, president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, in a report on his recent visit to Russia with the British commercial delegation.

After describing the conditions found by the deputation—"the exorbitant cost" at which industry is being carried on, the collapse of exchange and the high prices—Mr. Hamilton went on to say: "My own view of the matter is that the position in Russia is bound to get worse until the rigid principles of Communism are scrapped. Communism is something which can only flourish in Russia if it is to flourish at all. But discipline alone, such as they have in Russia, will not be enough. You want something more than discipline—education, orderliness and the will and desire of the people for it, and it has got to be approached by stages."

Mr. Hamilton holds, however, that changes he sees as inevitable need not necessarily be catastrophic. "I consider that the Government," he said, "is sufficiently astute, and sense the will of the people so acutely that they will change their ground before it is too late.

"They will be bound ultimately to allow external as well as internal private trade, and they will be bound to recognize property. The tendency is already there. It is evidenced by the expulsion of Trotzky, who was an extremist of the Communist order, and my own view is that the Government is clever enough to see the inevitable and to take steps in time."

Mr. Hamilton thinks the terms are sound which have been laid down by the British Government for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Moscow—namely, cessation of anti-British propaganda and recognition of pre-revolutionary debts.

OTTAWA APPROVES NIAGARA CONVENTION

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—On a motion of the Premier, Mackenzie King, the House of Commons on May 20 approved the convention signed on Jan. 2, for the preservation of Niagara Falls and the Niagara River.

R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, said the questions of utility, and beauty of the falls, were the primary considerations before Canada in the Niagara convention. He said he was favorably disposed toward any action which would increase the power obtainable from the falls provided their beauty were preserved.

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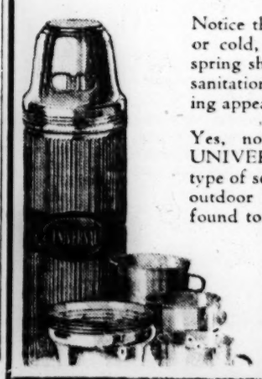

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FOREIGN PRESS GROUP TO TOUR UNITED STATES

12 Journalists Arrive in New York as Guests of Carnegie Endowment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twelve prominent European journalists have just arrived here on the Caronia of the Cunard Line for a two months' tour of the United States as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The group is headed by Salvatore Cortesi, a representative in Rome of the Associated Press, and includes Georges Landoy of Le Matin, Anwerp; Georges Lechartier of Le Journal des Debats, Paris; Rene Puaux of Le Temps, Paris; Petro Petridis of Azon, Athens; Mirko Ardemagnim of Popolo d'Italia, Milan; Count Leone Fumasoni Biondi of Corriere Della Sera, Milan; Pavel Breznik of Ljubljana, Jugoslavia; Alfred Biljmans of the Foreign Office Press Bureau, Riga; Casimir Smogorzewski of the Warsaw Courier, Warsaw; M. Corteanu of the Argus, Bucharest, and Julio Camba, Madrid.

After a week's stay in New York City, the journalists will visit Washington, Richmond, Va., New Orleans, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Yellowstone Park, Minneapolis and Chicago.

In a short interview given just after his arrival, Mr. Lechartier expressed the hope that the United States "would take up the Rhine problem and settle it."

"This would help the situation enormously," he added.

He praised warmly the part which S. Parker Gilbert has taken in the conference and expressed the opinion that "the people of the United States do not realize how difficult his task was."

Mr. Lechartier said he "hoped the United States would make a sacrifice and solve the problem of reparations."

"The question of debts depends chiefly upon the United States," he added.

The purpose of the journalists' visit to the United States, the Foundation's announcement said, "is to afford representatives of the European press the best possible opportunity to visit different parts of the United States, to meet representative citizens, groups and organizations, and to observe for themselves what may be the more significant aspects of present-day social, economic, intellectual and political life."

TEXTILE INSTITUTE GETS MEMORIAL GATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOWELL, Mass.—The thirtieth annual gathering here of alumni of Lowell Textile Institute was marked by the presentation of a memorial gate in the class fence about the campus. Experts in various lines discussed technical questions pertinent to the textile industry, and a film was shown on the intricacies of rayon manufacture, furnished by the Bemberg Corporation. Edwin D. Fowle of Boston was elected president.

George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said that a demand for established facts and technical training in particular lines in the textile industry is now largely replacing the old "rule-of-thumb" methods that prevailed but a short while ago.

U. S. Foundation for Town-Planning Has Been Formed

Data to Be Collected for Use of Public—Interesting Views of Delegates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The increasing significance of city planning, which is now being developed to include every phase of municipal construction and public work, was stressed by speakers at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Conference on City Planning, which has just opened here.

"Streets and parks constitute the backbone of the city plan, and if municipalities can control the placing of streets and can preserve the street plan until streets are opened, all other elements of city planning will follow in an orderly way," Edward M. Bassett, president of the Conference, declared. "New laws recognize this fact and go to the root of the matter by forbidding unregulated issuance of building permits," he said.

Regional planning is the greatest planning movement in the country, Thomas Adams, New York regional plan expert, said in his address on the scope of regional work. This was discussed later by Chauncey J. Hamlin, chairman of the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, which is engaged in preparing a master plan for the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area.

Cities must regulate and guide the growth of their outlying shopping centers if the same traffic congestion is to be avoided that now troubles downtown shopping centers, John C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo., said. The changing character of outlying districts, caused by the motor vehicle, will be further altered by the airplane and airports in outskirts, he held. In these new outlying shopping centers, streets should be widened early and reasonable restrictions should be placed on billboards, posters and unsightly signs, said Mr. Nichols. A detailed description of the plan of Radburn, N. J., a model city, was given by Louis Brownlow, municipal consultant to the City Housing Corporation of New York.

Charles H. Digs, director of the Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission, recommended the county as a planning unit. Horace L. Seymour, Edmonton, Alberta, described the unit planning of Alberta province. The plan of Buffalo was described by George S. Buck, head of the Buffalo City Planning Commission. He advocated a master plan for the city and its environs.

Announcement of the formation of the planning foundation of America was made at the conference by Mr. Bassett. The object of the foundation, he said, was to bring together the facts, figures and experiences of the city and regional planning and to place them at the disposal of the public as authoritative planning guides.

The foundation will have its own research department, Mr. Bassett said, and also will furnish information to schools and colleges. It will seek an endowment fund of $1,000,000 to carry on the work.

WOMAN LAWYER HONORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

23-DAY JOURNEY TAKES 5 HOURS FOR NOME PLANE

Mail Time in United States Cut More Than Half, Figures Show

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SEATTLE, Wash.—Time saved by airplane travel was brought graphically to the attention of local aviators recently when news came from Alaska that a plane had made the trip from Fairbanks to Nome in four hours and 40 minutes. Dogteams are on the basis of devoting 23 days to covering the same ground, according to officials of the Boeing Airplane Company.

While time saved over rail service in the United States is not so startling, the following table comparing the time required to transport mail by train and that required by mail planes shows some rather worth-while savings. Figures issued by one of the larger contract air carriers show:

	Hours by Train	Hours by Plane
New York-San Francisco..	83	32
Los Angeles-St. Louis.....	60	26
Los Angeles-San Francisco	12	5
Los Angeles-Portland, Ore.	38	11½
San Francisco-Salt Lake City	24	6¾
San Francisco-Omaha	49	15¾
Los Angeles-Boston	87	42½
Omaha-Miami	56	20¾
Great Falls, Mont.-Atlanta	76	29¾
Seattle—New York	91	42
San Francisco-Philadelphia	82½	33½
Boise, Ida.—Cleveland....	58½	24½

Use of Local Labor in Building Roads to Help Farmers

California Asks Contractors Also to Buy Supplies in Areas Needing Aid

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Government will come to the aid of agricultural sections in this State through the careful expenditure of road-construction funds.

This policy was made known here recently through a letter written by B. B. Meek, director of the Department of Public Works, in which he urged a contractor on a state highway project to employ local labor and buy local supplies when working in certain sections. Other contractors will be asked to co-operate to relieve farming districts, it was declared.

It was announced that the policy involved is backed by Gov. C. C. Young, the Department of Public Works and the California Highway Commission. Mr. Meek's letter outlining the plan is, in part, as follows:

"The farmers in the fruit districts have been hard hit this spring by the unusually severe frost. This misfortune follows on the heels of a period of several years of low prices on farm products. As a result many farmers will be in straitened financial circumstances and many merchants in farming areas are facing a dull and unprofitable season. We feel that everything which can be done to assist the farmers and the merchants, particularly in this area, will tend to relieve this situation and will result in a generally healthier business condition throughout the State.

"I therefore suggest that you give first consideration to the employment of men living in the vicinity of your contract and that you buy as many of your supplies as possible from the local merchants."

Canadian Minister Reassures Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—While threats of an increased United States tariff against Canadian cattle have caused widespread alarm in the cattle industry, they would not injure the Canadian farmer if carried into effect, according to a statement issued here by William Atkinson, British Columbia Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Atkinson said he did not believe Congress would bar out Canadian cattle, as too small a number of animals are imported to affect the position of American farmers materially. Further, he said that Canada could absorb all the cattle it was producing. Less than 300,000 Canadian animals were sent to the United States last year, he said, and by reducing its own imports Canada could easily consume this quantity of meat itself.

THEATER TO TEST REVUE ON SUNDAY

Legitimate Stage Seeks Same Rights as Movies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move to inaugurate regular theatrical performances on Sundays is to be made by the Shuberts during the next week or two with performances of a revue now playing in a Broadway theater.

"If there are no resultant legal complications, it is probable that next season will see all the legitimate theaters open on Sundays," the announcement said. "The motion pictures have had things pretty much to themselves in the past, but the situation will probably be different next year."

The Shuberts' move to sponsor Sunday performances will constitute a test of the law forbidding dramatic presentations on Sunday.

The Actors' Equity Association has been opposed to Sunday performances, and has been active in helping to defeat bills which would legalize such showings, it was said.

ALBERTA TO EXAMINE ITS BITUMINOUS SAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Alberta Government has undertaken a comprehensive program to determine the possibilities for the development of resources in northern Alberta and has announced that an extensive investigation of the bituminous sand deposits in the northern part of the province will be conducted by the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. These investigations and tests of the McMurray tar sands will require two years for their completion. The Government also has authorized a water survey, a soil survey covering a vast area, and a survey of the Pre-Cambrian strata in northern Alberta.

Are You Civilized? Then What Is Bunk?

This Knowledge Is Declared to Be Essential, According to Everett Dean Martin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"We are living in an age which is more or less hostile to civilization," Everett Dean Martin, director of the People's Institute of New York City, told the American Association for Adult Education in its fourth annual session here.

"Not every person who rides in a motor car or wears a fur coat to a football game is a civilized person," he said, declaring: "The first step toward being civilized is understanding what is bunk and what is not."

Dr. Harry W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, told of the enormous investment which the 975 colleges and universities in this country have made in education and raised a number of interesting questions as to whether present methods will stand the test of time. There are approximately 125 delegates at the conference, representing 75 colleges and other educational agencies.

"Adult education has come to be an integral part of the educational life of America," declared Morse A. Cartwright, executive director of the association, in his annual report. Other speakers included on the program were: Dr. Frederick Keppell, president of the Carnegie Corporation, New York; Mrs. Sidione Gruenberg, vice president of the Child Study Association of America; Miss Flora Thurston of the National Council of Parent Education, and others from North Carolina and other sections.

City to Produce Edinburgh Masque

Dramatic Societies to Present Leading Episodes in History of Scots Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The Masque of Edinburgh which will be produced in connection with the city's sexcentenary celebrations has been written by Lady Margaret Sackville and will be produced by the leading amateur dramatic societies in Edinburgh in the last week of May. The principal episodes in the country's history which will be dramatized, include the following: St. Margaret and Church Union in 1087; David I, Edinburgh's first town planner; the founding of the Royal High School; Edward I in Edinburgh; Wallace writing to the Mayors of Lübeck and Hamburg as to the promotion of foreign trade; the rebellion of the nobles against James III; the "Blue Blanket"; the marriage of James IV and Margaret Tudor; Flodden; Mary Queen of Scots; the foundation of Edinburgh University; the building of Parliament House; the Covenanters; Leslie defending Edinburgh against Cromwell; Prince Charlie and the Forty-five; the building of the New Town; and the meeting of Burns and Scott. Edinburgh was little more than a village of wooden huts on the Castle Hill and a useful outpost when defending the country against the invaders. Bruce made Edinburgh the commercial capital of Scotland, but in his time there were only about 300 citizens and their families in Edinburgh.

200 AIRPLANES ORDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURBANK, Calif.—An order for a minimum of 200 airplanes, valued at $3,000,000, has just been received by the Lockheed Aircraft Company here, according to officials of the company. The order calls for the delivery of 16 or more planes a month, starting this month. Name of the company placing the order has not been revealed.

WOMEN FOUND TO HAVE POWER TO BETTER FILMS

Code of Ethics Adopted by Clubs Believed Way to Cleaner Movies

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SANTA CRUZ, Calif.—A national code of ethics for motion pictures, adopted by women's clubs throughout the United States, would be a potent influence in forcing producers to make better pictures, and in the end bring them larger profits.

This is the import of a message brought to delegates attending the California Federation of Women's Clubs state convention, held here recently, by Welford Beaton, editor of the Film Spectator.

"Pictures," he said, "influenced our mode of living; women's clubs have endeavored to sort out the clean from the unclean, and have not been signally successful, as there has been no co-operation between the various states, and, producers are jeopardizing their profits by disregarding the fact that the public is fundamentally and inherently clean.

"What can the women's clubs do to help solve the problem that these things suggest?" he asked. "I would like to recommend that the clubs attack the problem at its source.

"At present you wait until a picture is made and then examine it to discover anything objectionable in it. Why not make a list of the things that you object to and tell the producers in advance that you will not approve a picture containing them?

"Your code of ethics must be susceptible to elastic interpretation based on the producer's intent when he inserted a given scene in one of his pictures. Under certain conditions anything may have a legitimate place on the screen as a necessary part of the art creation, and you must be prepared to recognize the conditions when they are present."

Bulgarian Exports Show Falling-Off

Poor Corn Crop Was Chiefly to Blame — No Cause for Uneasiness, Say Experts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Bulgaria ended last year with a bad trade balance. Her imports exceeded her exports by 813,000,000 levs while the preceding year exports exceeded imports by 500,000,000 levs. In 1927 Bulgaria imported merchandise worth about 6,250,000,000 levs and exported live stock and goods worth 6,750,000,000.

This year her imports were worth 1,000,000,000 more than last year while exports fell off appreciably. This was due largely to Bulgaria's poor corn crop and to the low price of wheat. The increase in importation was due to the buying of large quantities of raw material which will be used in Bulgaria's growing industries.

This unfavorable balance has caused some disappointment but since it is due not to the purchase of objects of luxury but to material which will be worked up and perhaps exported, financial experts say that there is no cause for uneasiness.

DANISH BEET INDUSTRY ASKS FOR SUBSIDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The beet sugar industry in Denmark, which is virtually controlled by one large company, has in the past been fairly satisfactory to the growers. A change has set in and the cultivating of sugar beets is now a losing undertaking.

The sugar beet growers' organization has applied to the Government to use the proceeds of the sugar tax to guarantee a minimum price of 2 kr. 25 ore (about 60 cents) per 100 kilograms for sugar beet, the subsidy not to exceed 25 ore (about 6 cents) per 100 kilograms.

Grange to Conduct Country-Wide Safety Contest

Organization to Give Prizes to Younger Members for Essays on Street Safety

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Announcing a nation-wide safety contest to be conducted by the National Grange, L. J. Taber, national master, said that the organization is "pleased to announce this competition among its younger members, designed to impress upon them, their parents and friends alike, the necessity for care and caution upon the streets and highways, either as pedestrians or as drivers of vehicles."

The subject for the essays is, "Safety on the Highway for Children and Adults," and all members under 18 years of age in any of the 8000 subordinate granges scattered throughout the United States will be eligible to the contest, 126 state and national prizes being offered for the best papers.

The winning essays will be forwarded to the state masters who in similar manner will select the best state essay; these will be sent to the master of the National Grange, who through a committee will choose the six national winners. The winner of the first national prize will be given a trip with all expenses paid to the National Grange sessions to be held at Seattle, Wash., in the autumn. The other five will be cash prizes. In each of the 30 states where granges exist the best essay will be awarded a cash prize and the writers of the next three in each state will receive bronze medals.

The competition will close on July 4, by which date all essays must be in the hands of the subordinate lecturers of the various Granges.

HAMBURG TO HOLD 400TH ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—On May 26, one week after Whitsuntide, Hamburg will celebrate its 400th anniversary as a Protestant city. Besides special religious commemoration services in the churches there will also be an outdoor celebration with a folk festival at the Zoological Gardens.

Memorial statues will be unveiled of Bugenhagen, Stephan, Kempe, Zegenhapen, Wegedorn and Wetken, all men famous in the Reformation movement, and an entire week in June will be given over to a "Lutherfestspiel" (Luther festival) at the Hamburg Opera.

MISSISSIPPI BARGE TONNAGE INCREASES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The upper Mississippi federal barge line has started the 1929 season with a 54 per cent increase in tonnage handled in April.

As every ton of freight is hauled at a material saving to manufacturers, jobbers and the general public, the growing business, Mr Morse says, means just that much increased saving in freight costs to business in the upper river states.

Seven-League Plane-Rail "Boots" Will Span Continent in Two Days

Miles That Meant Weeks by Covered Wagon Will Be Bridged in Hours by Air Liners and Pullmans—Combination Bus and Train Service Also Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It was 99 years ago that Sublette guided the first wagon train over the 2000 hard-won miles of the Oregon Trail, then but roughly defined. Weeks and months of hardship lay between the start of this covered wagon route and the Oregon wilderness.

Today the American continent may be spanned in two days, if the traveler will but wear the seven-league boots of the air by day and follow the land route by night in a comfortable Pullman.

The story of fabulous achievement which has brought about the greatest era of transportation the world has ever known and a dip into the future of it has just been told in the succinct terms of improved railroad services by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a luncheon of the Bond Club.

"About the first of July you will be able to pick up your telephone, order a ticket and reservation from Pennsylvania Station to Los Angeles and be there two days later," Mr. Atterbury said. "Your ticket and reservation will give you two nights comfortable sleeping in luxurious Pullmans and two delightful daylight rides in de luxe passenger airliners.

"You can pick up your telephone again and order a motor truck with a steel container to come to your plant shipping platform in the morning, load up some less-than-carload freight, and have the container hauled to the railroad, loaded on a flat car and delivered intact by motor truck to your customer's receiving platform in Philadelphia the next day.

"In a comparatively short time, too, you will be able to go down to the Pennsylvania Station and buy a combination ticket that will enable you to go from here to Chicago, for instance, part way by railroad and part way by motorbus.

"The railroads must plan at least a decade ahead of general industrial progress in order to provide adequate facilities and services," General Atterbury continued. "That is to say, the railroads must plan now for the kind of service business will need 10 years or more hence. As an example of this planning, our program for electrification between New York and Wilmington, Del., embraces 325 miles of line and 1300 miles of track. It will cost $100,000,000."

POLISH AWARD GIVEN TO RAIL AND POSTMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The President of the Polish Republic recently decorated 450 railway men and postmen with the Cross of Merit for long years of good service.

In his speech the President emphasized the fact that the time had come when not only the services of those who occupy prominent places meet with acknowledgment, but also those who are in less prominent positions, although equally responsible and important to the state.

$400,000 COLGATE BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Ground will be broken on June 9, as part of the commencement program, for a $400,000 chemistry building at Colgate University.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Rognar J. Fors, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Bock, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothy Ochs, Covington, Ky.
Mrs. Beatrice Sessions, New York, N. Y.
Stewart Sessions, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Joanne Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
John L. Rendall, Des Moines, Ia.
Thomas E. Rice, Sudan, Africa.
Mrs. Mary F. Maseley, Italy, Tex.
Miss A. L. Smith, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. J. E. Dales, Johannesburg, Africa.
Mme. D. L'Hounendiu Bowen, Tampa, Fla.
Lillian G. Robinson, New York, N. Y.

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BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
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MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 120 Yorkshire St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
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SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
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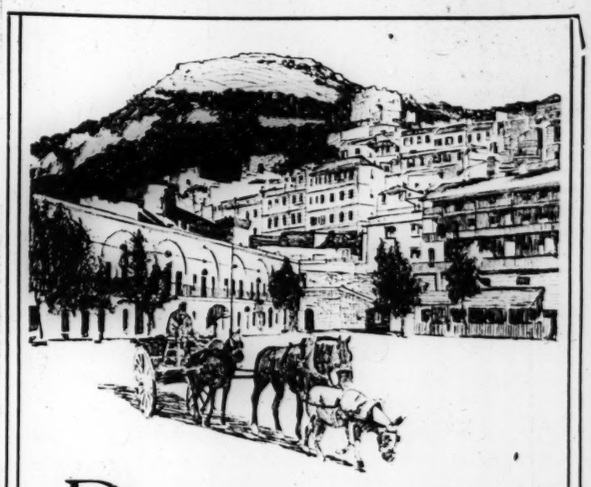

Picturesque Old Spain

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STREET TANGLES PUZZLE DRIVERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Section of City Laid Out in Colonial Days Full of Narrow, Twisting Ways

Cities throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorcar from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following is the ninth of 18 articles in which these activities are described.

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The narrowness of many of Philadelphia's streets, like those of other cities planned in colonial days, presents a serious problem in the handling of motor traffic. It is manifestly difficult to provide a uniform code that will meet every need because those in the down-town, heavily traveled section of the city, require individual signal systems, parking regulations and traffic policing. Motorists from outside, therefore, often fail to understand Philadelphia's non-conformance with standard practices.

Broad and Market Streets, which bisect the City Hall, are the two widest streets in the old section but for more than two years Broad Street has been very difficult for motor traffic because of subway excavations. Market Street is the only thoroughfare in the down-town section in which two-way traffic is possible without the loss of much time and many stops.

The new state motor code, which became effective on Jan. 1, is not fully conformed to within the city because of the discretion which it gives to local authorities.

Motorist on Own Responsibility

In many instances where there are discrepancies between the state code and city practices, no effort is made at enforcement and the motorist as a rule is placed on his own responsibility to keep from getting into traffic difficulties.

Philadelphia, with its more than 2,000,000 population, still clings to the old-fashioned "paddle" traffic signs operated by a policeman. From time to time efforts have been made to supplant these with automatic signaling devices that would give clear traffic over a number of blocks, but these efforts have come to naught. Where the automatic signals have been installed on Market, and parts of Broad streets, traffic has been greatly facilitated and mishaps decreased.

Some of the motorists' organizations, notably the Philadelphia Automobile Club, which is the local affiliation of the American Automobile Association, have sought the aid of the City Council on the adoption of the model traffic ordinance which was formulated by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. This ordinance was drawn up by a committee of which President Hoover was chairman. The ordinance has been discussed in the city council several times but there has never been an agreement of just what would be a model traffic ordinance that would meet Philadelphia's needs.

Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, has under consideration the employment of a traffic expert or engineer, who, in a general sense, would be asked to recommend a traffic system that would provide the following:

Many Changes Recommended

Uniform system of traffic control, operated from central points that would be capable of being used to give alarms in the event of emergencies requiring police attention.

Definite parking zones and rules regulating parking to be enforced by a traffic court instead of by police magistrates; establishment of a traffic court; regulation of speed limits, placing responsibility for safety entirely on motorist.

Establishment of traffic lanes on all congested streets, boulevards and drives permitting fast and slow traffic movement in both directions where the width of the street permits; regulation providing for pedestrian traffic to conform to motor traffic rules.

Suggestions that go in to the ramifications of the motor control system; also to provide for motorists' liability in case of action, the granting of permits to operate, based on a motorist's record for safe driving, stringent rules against driving while under the influence of intoxicants and police record of all cars and operators' licenses.

The employment of such a traffic engineer has long been advocated by the motor clubs and motorists' organizations.

Pittsburgh Bases Hopes on Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three navigable rivers, converging like a great "Y" in the center of the city give Pittsburgh a traffic problem which is essentially different from that of many cities throughout the United States.

The upper section of the "Y" forms what is frequently described as the "Golden Triangle," the high property values of which limit the economic advisability of wholesale street widenings. Traffic experts look to the solution through final completion of the county's bridge system, with fuller development of the major highways plan, as worked out by the city planners, the Citizens' Committee on City Plan, and other groups. A portion of this plan is an inter-district traffic circuit, via widened highways and three bridges, one of which is completed, one about to be started, and a third in prospect, by which traffic not bound for the congested triangle section may move to any part of the city or county without passing through it.

Definite steps also are being taken to improve the conditions through regulation. There now is operating in the "satellite" business section of East Liberty a flexible progressive traffic control signal system, governing 21 major intersections. The installation cost $16,000.

In the downtown triangle there is being installed, at a cost approximating $235,000, a similar system controlling more than 100 vital intersections. The above-ground mechanical and electrical equipment is under contract, and the Duquesne Light Company is well on its way with the permanent underground and cable work, which will link up the synchronized control via its conduit system.

These systems and others in contemplation for areas of business concentration similar to East Liberty are being installed only after independent and exhaustive studies. The Better Traffic Committee, composed of business and professional men serving without pay, and headed by A. J. Logan, works in conjunction with B. W. Marsh, traffic engineer, brought to Pittsburgh in 1924, and whose studies, based on many counts, have since been continuous.

Chinese Take Case to British Court

Potato Growers Question Constitutionality of British Columbia Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENTICTON, B. C.—Producers of fruit and vegetables throughout the interior of the Province are vitally interested in the appeal taken by Chinese potato growers to the Privy Council of Great Britain from the judgment of the Appeal Court of British Columbia upholding the constitutionality of the Produce Marketing Act.

An adverse judgment would upset the control of marketing and restore the disorderly selling conditions of former years. The provincial Government is defending the validity of the law and is sending Harold B. Robertson, K. C., Vancouver, to argue on its behalf before the privy councilors. Although anxious, the predominant feeling of growers is that the law will be sustained and that the Committee of Direction will continue to function.

HOOVER'S EFFORTS IN BUSINESS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — President Hoover's efforts to help business and government pull together were commended by J. E. Byram of Alexandria, La., retiring president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, in a convention of that organization.

"Mr. Hoover has tried to foster and develop a spirit of sympathetic assistance and co-operation with business," Mr. Byram said. "He has worked hard to eliminate waste and uneconomic practices. He has attempted to develop self-government in business and encourage a sense of fairness in commercial activities."

MAY CUT EXPORT FLOUR RATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eastern trunk line railroads have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce the freight rate on export wheat flour 3.33 cents per 100 pounds between the Buffalo district and Oswego, N. Y., and New York City, with corresponding reductions to other north Atlantic ports.

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Older Workers Increase Output in Plant by Stability of Effort

New Orleans Employer Finds Men Past Middle Age Do More and Better Work Than Others—Plan Is Attracting Wide Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Looking for a job was a trying task, Edmond Jumonville believed; it was too often an unpleasant undertaking for men of his age. He recognized that a man past 40, even though skilled, had less opportunity for re-employment than a younger person.

But he was looking for men, not jobs. He needed steady, dependable workers for his mop factory here, and figured that as an employer he could help the older men while improving his business. Prompted particularly by the desire to aid those who might have to remain unemployed for a long time, he adopted the policy of taking the mature jobseekers into the Squeez-Ezy Mop Company of Louisiana.

Seven months of experimenting convinced him that his policy is sound. A labor leader and a professor of sociology here have commended his example to other employers. When asked about its results in his plant, Mr. Jumonville was enthusiastic.

Increase the Output

"We find that the stability of these settled workers insures steady and efficient production, leading to a larger output," he said. "And they need less supervision than the youths whose places they are filling. Many employers do not realize, perhaps, that men of 50 and over would jump at the chance to earn a steady wage, even though a moderate one."

He has found that the men beyond their youth are conscientious about discarding defective materials.

"You mean that they apply the Golden Rule in this work?" he was asked.

"Yes. They will not put in material that they would not want to buy. Moreover, they excel in the processes that require minute accuracy.

"With a few exceptions, I believe these older men could do all classes of work in the factory, and that it would work out advantageously all around."

Mr. Jumonville believes that the older men could be used advantageously in many other types of work.

Experiment Attracts Attention

David Marcusy, president of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council, pointed out that organized labor is deeply concerned with the problem of finding places for older but efficient workers. Their enforced idleness not only is unfair to the individuals, he explained, but means an unnecessary economic loss. Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, professor of sociology at Tulane University here, also considered Mr. Jumonville's policy of great significance.

"One of my vivid memories of work with the United Charities in Chicago a few years ago," he said, "was the frequently vain search for employment for men who, for one reason or another, had been scrapped by industry.

"In this country, where we are apparently unwilling to follow European examples and adopt some plan of old age and unemployment insurance, the policy in certain factories of seeking out old men for employment is of great significance. Unfortunately, too little is done in this direction to indicate whether from an economic point of view this method of dealing with the problem could be widely extended."

Columbia Man Vindicates Willie on Last of Three R's

NEW YORK (AP)—Moral support for the schoolboy who complains that his "sums" are too difficult is forthcoming from Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. A. O. Bowden, education administrator, announced that a survey conducted under his direction in hundreds of public schools showed that 85 per cent more arithmetic is being taught than is being required in "life situations." Many of the problems taught are too abstruse, the report said, and are one of the chief causes of nonpromotion.

Emphasis Laid on Law Enforcement

Acting Governor of New York Calls Constitutional Change Unpopular

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A strong case for law observance and indirect reference to the Eighteenth Amendment were made by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, acting Governor, in a speech at the regional finals of the National Oratorical Contest here. Mr. Lehman declared against the evils of law evasion and the growing feeling, at least, among some of the people, that any constitutional change is wrong and to urge it unpatriotic.

"We have heard much during the past several years of law enforcement and law evasion," Mr. Lehman said. "Both as a public official and as a private citizen, I, of course, feel that there is not even room for legitimate discussion in respect of the enforcement law of our national or state government or other administrative units of government.

"There is, however, in my opinion, a subject equally as important as law enforcement, and that is law observance, and the degree of law observance, I believe, will be in direct proportion to the understanding and sympathy which the people of the country themselves have for the laws enacted."

BANKER WORKING TO PREVENT CRIME

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The appointment of Edward F. Hutton, banker and social welfare leader, as chairman of Police Commissioner Grover T. Whalen's advisory crime prevention commission has just been announced here.

As a first step, the commission will undertake a survey of all previous studies made along the line of crime prevention throughout the country and review the tentative program on crime prevention submitted to it by Mr. Whalen.

Boys Revealed as Craftsmen at 'Hobby Show'

New York Y. M. C. A. Sponsors Exhibit Containing 1500 Pieces of Handiwork

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Jimmy's model airplane, Bill's 5-tube radio and Johnny's soap statue of the bear in the zoo, have just been proudly exhibited here as proof that boys would rather build things than get into mischief.

The exhibit was the semi-annual "hobby show" of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Metalcraft, woodwork, stamp collections, sea-shell collections, nature exhibits, butterfly collections, chemistry experiments, stained glass work, photography, painting and sculpture are among the hobbies.

A skilled craftsman is in charge of each club, but the youngsters are allowed to use their own initiative as much as possible. Nationally known craftsmen and artists have co-operated with the clubs, giving the time to aid the boys in the pursuit of their hobbies.

The "hobby show" this season included an exhibit of 1500 pieces of handicraft from kindergartens and the first four grades of Japanese schools. The exhibit was loaned by the Board of Education of Japan.

FLORIDA LEGISLATORS FACE 1000 ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—With another two weeks to go, the Florida Legislature has set a record in the house of more than 1000 new bills introduced at the session which opened in April. The Senate has introduced 500 bills.

The 1929 Legislature will go down in history as one of the most "investigating" state assemblies in the history of the Commonwealth. The investigations have ranged from the suspension and dismissal of State Game Warden, Hotel Commissioner, office of a county court clerk, etc., to a House investigation of itself growing out of charges of a slush fund.

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No one vacation spot in the world offers so many diversified attractions. Los Angeles and Hollywood are one city—metropolitan, fascinating.

Groves of ripening oranges are all around you. Even Los Angeles' billion dollar oil fields are a never-to-be-forgotten sight. The County's agricultural output alone approximates $95,000,000. Old Spanish Missions dot the country side.

Wherever you turn, there is novelty—and a good time! Think of 270 miles of ocean beaches; islands that rise sheer from the sea; nearby mile-high mountains; boulevards that run close to the Pacific; the best swimming and aquatic sport you've ever enjoyed. Summer snow peaks within a few hours drive of Los Angeles. Name your desire—*it is here*—and at its best. Not a single hour will be wasted.

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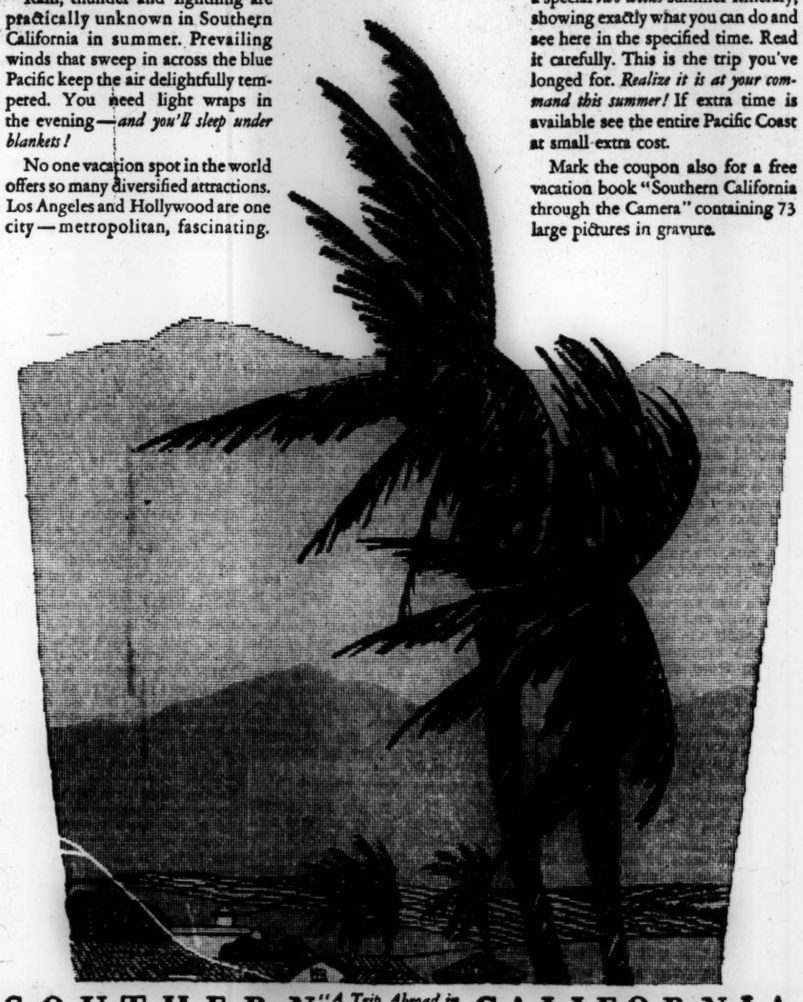

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Corned Beef Hash	Prudence	Can	29c
Armour's Lunch Tongue		Can	43c
Fish Cakes	GORTON'S Ready to Fry	Can	13c
Crab Meat	NAMCO or GEISHA	Sm. Can	35c
Tuna Fish	LIGHT MEAT	Can	19c
Steak Salmon		No. ½ Can	16c
Pink Salmon		Tall Can	19c
Toddy	1 Lb. Can 43c	½ Lb. Can	23c
Preserves	Finast	16 oz. Jar	25c
Peanut Butter		4 oz. Jar	9c
Deviled Ham	Underwood's	3 ¼ Cans	25c
Elmwood Chicken		Sm. Jar	43c
Sponge Layer Cake		Pkg.	19c
Frankforts	S & B	6 oz. Jar	23c
Mustard	Finast	Jar	12c
Stuffed Olives	Finast	6 oz. Jar	25c
Norwegian Sardines		Can	10c

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Supreme Court, in O'Fallon Railroad Decision, Upsets Bases of Valuations

(Continued from Page 1)

to be attached to reproduction costs in calculating the value of a railroad.

The decision, he held, "illustrates again the weakness of the recapture provisions of the law," which "are impracticable and will never solve the problem of weak lines." He thought that these provisions and those setting up a rule of rate making to assure a fair return on valuation would have to be reconsidered by Congress.

The Supreme Court, dividing 5 to 3, with Justice Butler not participating, held that the commission in its valuation work must observe such elements as the present cost of construction or reproduction.

The controversy reached the Supreme Court through an appeal by the nine-mile coal line in southern Illinois. It sought to have set aside an order issued by the Commerce Commission calling for a refund of a part of its earnings, coming under what is known as the recapture clause of the Transportation Act, permitting railroads to retain one half of their earnings in excess of 6 per cent, and requiring them to pay over to the Government the other half. The case was based primarily on the validity of the methods used by the commission in valuing railroad property.

Consideration of Value

The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice McReynolds after a quoting of the law which requires the Commission to "give due consideration to all elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes" and of the court's former decision on the subject of valuations for rate-making purposes. The opinion stated that among the elements "is the present cost of construction or reproduction."

The commission had carefully refrained, the decision said, "from stating that any consideration whatever was given to present or reproduction cost in estimating the value of the carrier's property."

The court, however, reached the conclusion that substantially no consideration had been given.

"In the exercise of its proper function this court has declared the law of the land concerning valuations for rate-making purposes," the opinion stated. "The Commission disregarded the approved rule and has already failed to discharge the definite duty imposed by Congress.

"Unfortunately, proper heed was denied the timely admonition of the minority (of the commission) that 'the function of this commission is not to act as an arbiter in economics, but as an agency of Congress, to apply the law of the land to facts developed of record in matters by Congress to our (the commission's) jurisdiction.'"

Where Commission Split

The question on which the commission divided, as stated by the court was "when seeking to ascertain the value of railroad property for recapture purposes, must it give consideration to current or reproduction costs?"

"The weight to be accorded thereto is not the matter before us," it added. "No doubt there are some, perhaps many, railroads the ultimate value of which should be placed far below the sum necessary for reproduction. But Congress has directed that values shall be fixed upon a consideration of present costs along with all other pertinent facts; and this mandate must be obeyed."

The court did not indicate the weight to be given reproduction value, but it was the opinion of some of those familiar with the commission's valuation work that much of it must be revised, and that while the decision was in a recapture case it would affect all valuations of railroad property by the commission, including those for rate-making purposes.

Three Justices Dissent

Justice Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissented. The latter two justices read statements explaining their contrary views, but Justice Holmes merely assented to Justice Brandeis's opinion.

"As was pointed out in the case of Smyth vs. Ames," Justice Brandeis said, "we are dealing with a legislation question which can be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice both to the public and to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the benefit of the people."

"The difficulties by which the commission was confronted when requested to apply the evidence of reproduction cost can hardly be imagined," he said, explaining "the evidence was of such a character that it did not satisfactorily establish what would have been the current cost of reproduction during the recapture periods."

Another obstacle to applying the evidence, he declared, was a lack of evidence to show to what extent, if any, higher reproduction cost in the recapture period "implied a value higher than that theretofore prevailing."

"The commission believed it could act only on proof . . . and that to assign, under the circumstances, any weight to the evidence of reconstruction cost would be mere conjecture."

Justice Stone's Opinion

Justice Stone approved Justice Brandeis' judgment and added that evidence that the commission gave consideration to present reproduction costs "appears not only from its own statement but from the fact that it gave full effect to increased current market values in determining the value of land and to additions and betterments.

"Had the commission not turned aside to point out in its report the economic fallacies of the use of reproduction cost as a standard of value for rate-making purposes, which it nevertheless considered and to some extent applied, I suppose it would not have occurred to anyone to question the validity of its order.

"In any case, in view of the statement of the commission that it considered all the elements of value brought to its attention by the carrier, I should not have supposed that we could rightly set aside the present order without some consideration of the probative value of the evidence of present reproduction costs which the commission discussed at length in its report."

Another Test Expected

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after studying the St. Louis and O'Fallon decision, were inclined to believe that the next step would be the presentation of another test case to the courts for the purpose of clearing up the railroad valuation issues. It was pointed out that the court had indicated that the finding of the commission as to the O'Fallon valuation was improper under the law because of insufficient allowance for the cost of reproduction.

It is not the opinion of commissioners that the O'Fallon decision of the court sustained the entire railroad position in attacking the bases of valuation which the Government has so far followed.

Intimations that any serious disturbances to railroad rate levels were in prospect as a result of the decision were not regarded seriously by the commission. It was said that the O'Fallon case very largely dealt with the resistance which railroads are making to the commission's attempt to capture excess earnings. While the valuations placed upon railroad property to a degree determine rail rates, it was said that their effect on the railroad rate structure under the decision would be less than has been estimated in some quarters.

Data Not Questioned

As an administrative matter, it was stated that the commission's clerical and engineering work will not be materially disturbed. The data gathered are not under question, and the problem for the commission will be to develop new bases of valuation to guide the use of its figures. In view of the submission of the O'Fallon case to the court as a test, the commission has withheld work on valuation and has not brought calculations down to date. This will be attempted now in the light of the decision, and further litigation might ensue.

There were also suggestions that the application of the theory of controlling rates by estimating value of railroad property and fixing them at a point to give reasonable return might have been shown to be difficult under the present law and its construction by the Supreme Court as to induce Congress to consider new legislation. The view of commissioners apparently is that the present level of rail rates is substantially at the most practicable point and that rail carriers generally would hardly be expected to ask for general revision, aside from the legal phases involved. The commission decided to withhold any public statement on the subject.

Justice McReynolds Writes Majority Opinion in Case of St. Louis-O'Fallon Road

The majority opinion, written by Justice McReynolds, follows:

"The St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company and Manufacturers' Railway Company, appellants, vs. the United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, vs. the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company and Manufacturers' Railway Company. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.

"These are cross appeals from the final decree of the District Court, Eastern Missouri—three judges sitting—in a suit to annul an Interstate Commerce Commission order, dated Feb. 15, 1927, which directed the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company to place in a reserve fund one-half of its determined excess income for the years 1920 (10 months), 1921, 1922 and 1923 (that is, half of the sum by which the net railway operating income for each of those years exceeded 6 per cent of the ascertained value of property devoted to public service); and to pay to the commission the remaining one-half with 6 per cent interest beginning four months after termination of the year, i. e., May 1, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

"Section 15 A, added to the Interstate Commerce Act by Transportation Act, 1920, contains 19 paragraphs. Of these especially important here, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 are copied in the margin; 4 and 6 follow:

What Commission Should Do

"4. For the purpose of this section such aggregate value of the property of the carriers shall be determined by the commission from time to time and as often as may be necessary. The commission may utilize the results of its investigation under Section 19a of this act, in so far, as deemed by it available, and shall give due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of land for rate-making purposes, and shall give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which, under such law, it is entitled to in establishing values for rate-making purposes. Whenever, pursuant to Section 19a of this act, the value of the railway property of any carrier held for and used in the service of transportation has been finally ascertained, the value so ascertained shall be deemed by the commission to be the value thereof for the purpose in determining such aggregate value.

"6. If, under the provisions of this section, any carrier receives for any year a net railway operating income in excess of 6 per centum of the value of the railway property held for and used by it in the service of transportation, one-half of such excess shall be placed in a reserve fund established and maintained by such carrier, and the remaining one-half thereof shall, within the first four months following the close of the period for which such computation is made, be recoverable by and paid to the commission for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a general railroad contingent fund as hereinafter described.

Manner of Valuation

"For the purposes of this paragraph this value of the railway property and the net railway operating income of a group of carriers which the commission finds are under common control and management and are operated as a single system shall be computed for the system as a whole, irrespective of the separate ownership and accounting returns of the various parts of such system. In the case of any carrier which has accepted the provisions of Section 209 of this amendatory act the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable to the income for any period prior to Sept. 1, 1920. The value of such railway property shall be determined by the commission in the manner provided in paragraph 4.

"After an investigation instituted under section 15a, May 14, 1924, for the purpose of determining incomes received by St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway Company (the O'Fallon) and Manufacturers Railway Company (the Manufacturers'), asserted to be parts of one system, for the years 1920-'23, the commission found: (1) Although the stock of both corporations was mostly owned by the Adolphus Busch estate and their principal officers were the same, they were not carriers operated under common control and management as a single system within paragraph six. (2) The Manufacturers' had received no excess operating income. (3) The value of the O'Fallon's property devoted to public service in 1920 (ten months) was $856,065; in 1921, $875,360; in 1922, $978,974; in 1923, $997,236 and during each of those years it received net operative income exceeding 6 per cent upon the stated valuation.

Order of Recapture

"The above-described recapture order followed.

"The cause is properly here under the judicial code as amended by act of Feb. 13, 1925 (U. S. C., Title 28, Sec. 345):

"'Section 238, a direct review by the Supreme Court of an interlocutory or final judgment or decree of a district court may be had where it is so provided in the following acts or parts of acts, and not otherwise:

"'(4) So much of an act making appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes, approved Oct. 22, 1913, as relates to the review of interlocutory and final judgments and decrees in suits to enforce, suspend, or set aside orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money . . .'

"The act of Oct. 22, 1913 (38 Stat., 219, 220) transferred to district courts the jurisdiction granted to the Commerce Court by act of June 18, 1910 (36 Stat. 539) and provided for review by this court of causes embraced therein. The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court included—

"'First—All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

"'Second—Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. . . .'

Scope of the Order

"Paragraph 4, Section 328, applies to all those causes formerly cognizable by the Commerce Court and reviewable here. The words 'other than for the payment of money' were taken from Clause First, act of 1910, above quoted, and, as there, they delimit the trial court's jurisdiction. They do not inhibit review here of any cause formerly cognizable by the Commerce Court. Moreover, the order under consideration was not merely for payment of money; and the proceeding below was to set aside, not to enforce it.

"Wisconsin Railroad Commission vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, 257, U. S. 563, and Dayton-Goose Creek Railway Company vs. the United States, 263, U. S. 456, point out the general purpose of the Transportation Act, 1920, and uphold the validity of Section 15 A.

"The Manufacturers' is a switching road with thirty miles of track within St. Louis, Mo. The O'Fallon—a coal-carrying road—has nine miles of main line, all in Illinois, and this connects with the terminal railroad at East St. Louis. Through the latter deliveries are made to sundry points in St. Louis, some of which are on the Manufacturers' line. The distance between the railroad of the O'Fallon and the railroad of the Manufacturers' is about 12 miles, and all communication by rail between the two properties is effected over the tracks of the terminal, including a bridge over the Mississippi River. Both the commission and the district court held that the record failed to show these two roads were under common control and management and operated as a single system within the meaning of Paragraph 6. We accept their conclusion.

Indorses Several Decisions

"The commission directed the O'Fallon to pay 6 per cent interest on the recaptured one-half of its ascertained excess net railway operating income beginning four months from the end of the year during which the excess accrued (Section 6). The district court rightly ruled that as the carrier made bona fide denial of any excess under circumstances sufficient to justify a contest, no interest should have been imposed for any time prior to the final order. Not until then could the carrier know what, if anything, it should pay.

"Also we think the District Court rightly rejected the claim that excess earnings were not capturable unless and until the commission had fixed a general level of rates intended to yield fair return upon the aggregate value of carrier property, either as a whole or in some prescribed rate or territorial group. Congress, of course, realized that final valuations would require prodigious expenditure of time and effort; but the language concerning recapture indicates that prompt action was expected. Practical application of Paragraphs 5 and 6 does not necessarily depend upon prior compliance with Paragraphs 2 and 3. The act should be construed so as to carry out the legislative purposes. The proviso of Paragraph 3 prescribing action to be taken during two years beginning March 1, 1920, and the clause of Paragraph 6, excepting the income of certain roads prior to Sept. 1, 1920, are hardly compatible with this claim by the carrier.

Rights of Carriers

"Paragraph 4, Section 15a, directs that in determining values of railway property for purposes of recapture the commission 'shall give due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes, and shall give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which under such law it is entitled to in establishing values for rate-making purposes.' This is an express command; and the carrier has clear right to demand compliance therewith. United States ex-rel Kansas City Southern Railway Company vs. Interstate Commerce Commission, 292, U. S. 178.

"'The elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes' have been pointed out many times by this court. Smyth v. Ames, 169 U. S. 466; Wilcox v. Consolidated Gas Company, 212 U. S. 19; Minnesota rate cases, 230 U. S. 352; Southwestern Bell Telephone Company v. Public Service Commission, 262 U. S. 275; Bluefield Water Works and Improvement Company v. Public Service Commission, 262 U. S. 679; McCardle v. Indianapolis Water Company, 272 U. S. 400. Among them is the present cost of construction or reproduction.

Cite An Old Case

"Thirty years ago Smyth vs. Ames announced (546):

"'We hold, however, that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may not be other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property.

"'What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth.'

The Bell Telephone Decision

"In Southwestern Bell Telephone Company versus Public Service Commission (287), we said: 'It is impossible to ascertain what will amount to a fair return upon properties devoted to public service without giving consideration to the cost of labor, supplies, etc., at the time the investigation is made. An honest and intelligent forecast of probable future values made upon a view of all the relevant circumstances is essential. If the highly important element of present costs is wholly disregarded such a forecast becomes impossible. Estimates for tomorrow cannot ignore prices of today.'

"The doctrine above stated has been consistently adhered to by this court.

"The report of the commission is long and argumentative. Much of it is devoted to general observations relative to the method and purpose of making valuations; many objections are urged to the doctrine approved by us, and the superiority of another view is stoutly asserted. It carefully refrains from stating that any consideration whatever was given to present or reproduction costs in estimating the value of the carrier's property. Four dissenting commissioners declared that reproduction costs were not considered, and the report itself confirms their view. Two of the majority avow a like understanding of the course pursued.

Describes Action of Commission

"The following from the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Hall, concurred in by three others, accurately describes the action of the Commission:

"'In order to determine the value of the O'Fallon property devoted to carrier service during the recapture periods, ten months in the year 1920 and the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, we start with a valuation or inventory date of June 30, 1919. The units in existence on that date are known.

"'Original cost of the entire property cannot be ascertained. As to the man-made units, we estimate the cost of reproducing them in their condition on that date, and in so doing apply to the units installed prior to June 30, 1914, the unit prices of 1914, representing a fairly consistent price level for the preceding five or ten years. To like units, installed after June 30, 1914, and prior to June 30, 1919, we apply the same prices, but add a sum representing price increases on those units during that period.

"'For the third period, from June 30, 1919, down to each recapture date, we abandon estimate and turn to recorded net cost of additions, less retirements. On this composite, made up of estimated value for two periods and ascertained net cost for the third period, the majority base a conclusion as to value at recapture date of the man-made items. Land goes in at its current value as measured by that of neighboring lands.

Basis of Rating Value

"'Without summarizing the other processes; all clearly stated in the majority report, it will be observed that the rate-making value arrived at for the successive recapture periods, as for example the year 1923, rests upon 1923 market value of lands; costs of other property installed since June 30, 1919; unit prices of 1914, enhanced by allowance for increased cost of units installed during June 30, 1914-1919; and, for the units installed prior to June 30, 1914, constituting by far the major part of the property, unit prices of 1914 without any enhancement whatever. As to this major part of the carrier's property devoted to carrier purposes in 1923, no consideration is given to costs and prices then obtaining or to increase therein since 1914.'

"In the exercise of its proper function this court has declared the law of the land concerning valuations for rate-making purposes. The commission disregarded the approved rule and has thereby failed to discharge the definite duty imposed by Congress. Unfortunately, proper heed was denied the timely admonition of the minority: 'the function of this commission is not to act as an arbiter in economics, but as an agency of Congress, to apply the law of the land to facts developed of record in matters committed by Congress to our jurisdiction.'

Where Commission Split

"The question on which the commission divided is this:

"When seeking to ascertain the value of railroad property for recapture purposes, must it give consideration to current, or reproduction, costs? The weight to be accorded thereto is not the matter before us. No doubt there are some, perhaps many, railroads, the ultimate value of which should be placed far below the sum necessary for reproduction. But Congress has directed that values shall be fixed upon a consideration of present costs along with all other pertinent facts; and this mandate must be obeyed.

"It was deemed unnecessary by the court below to determine whether the commission obeyed the statutory mandate touching valuations since the order permitted the O'Fallon to retain an income great enough to negative any suggestion of actual confiscation. With this we cannot agree. Whether the commission acted as directed by Congress was the fundamental question presented. If it did not, the action taken, being beyond the authority granted, was invalid. The only power to make any recapture order arose from the statute.

"The judgment of the court below must be reversed. A decree will be entered here annulling the challenged order.

"Reversed."

Justice Brandeis Holds Order Not Confiscatory

In the dissenting opinion by Justice Brandeis, it is held the order of the commission was lawful, that it was not confiscatory, and that the commission undertook to find present actual value. Justice Brandeis, backed by Justices Holmes and Stone, devotes no less than 47 pages to a most exhaustive consideration of the subject of railroad valuation. In concluding his opinion, Justice Brandeis says:

"The court has no concern with the correctness of the commission's reasoning on the evidence, in making its findings of fact, since it applied the rules of substantive law prescribed by Congress and reached its findings of actual value by the exercise of its judgment upon all the evidence, including enhanced construction costs. Virginian Railway Company vs. United States, 272 U. S. 658, 665, 666; assigned car cases, 274 U. S. 564, 580.

"We must bear in mind that here we are not dealing with a question of confiscation; that we are dealing, as was pointed out in Smyth v. Ames, 169 U. S. 466, 527, with a legislative question which can be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice, both to the public and to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people.'

Justice Brandeis Dissents

Justice Brandeis, dissenting, said in part:

"The main question for consideration is that of statutory construction. By transportation acts, 1920, Feb. 28, 1920, C 91, No. 15 A, 41 Stat 456, 488, Congress delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission the duty to establish and maintain rates which will yield a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property of the United States. By paragraph 4 thereof it directs that in ascertaining value the commission shall 'give due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes,' and shall 'give to the property investment account only that consideration which under such law it is entitled to in establishing values for rate-making purposes.'

"The report of the commission which accompanies the order challenged, declares, 'In the methods of valuation which we have followed in this proceeding we have endeavored to give heed to this direction (that contained in paragraph 4)—"excess income of St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company, 124 I C C 3, 19. Speaking for the dissenting members, Mr. Commissioner Hall said: 'If the law needs change, let those who made it change it. Our duty is to apply the law as it stands.' (pp. 63, 64) and Mr. Commissioner Atchison added: 'If we anticipate grave results will follow, our responsibility will be fully met if we suggest to the Congress, under our statutory powers to recommend new legislation to that body, the enactment of a rule for rate making under the commerce clause which will have no such unfavorable effects.'

Pertinent Facts Missing

"Section 15 A makes no specific reference either to the original cost of the property, or to prudent investment, or to current reproduction cost, or to the then existing price level. Section 19 (a), (the valuation provisions of the Act of 1913), to which No. 15 A refers, directs the commission to report, among other things, 'in detail as to each piece of property, . . . the original cost to date, the cost of reproduction new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation'; and also 'other values and elements of value.' After the enactment of No. 15 A and before entry of the order challenged, it was held in Southwestern Bell Telephone Company vs. Public Service Commission, 262 U. S. 276, a case arising under a state law, that the rate-base on which a public utility is constitutionally entitled to earn a fair return is the then actual value of the property used and useful in the business, not the original cost of the amount prudently invested in the enterprise.

"The Government concedes that current reproduction cost is admissible as evidence to show present value under No. 15-A. The carrier concedes now that neither Congress, nor the common law, made current reproduction cost the measure of value. The question on which the commission divided is this: Did Congress require the commission when acting under Section 15-A to give, in all cases and in respect to all property, some if not controlling, effect to evidence establishing the estimated current cost of reproduction? Or did Congress intend to leave to the commission the authority to determine, as in passing on other controverted issues of fact, what weight, if any, it should give to that evidence?

Earnings Continued Large

"The O'Fallon contends, among other things, that the order is confiscatory. The claim is that the order left to the company a return of only 4.35 per cent upon the value ascertained in accordance with the rule declared in the Southwestern Bell case and McCardle vs. Indianapolis Water Company, 272 U. S. 400. If this were true, it would be immaterial whether Congress purported to authorize the course pursued by the commission. But the fact is that in each of the recapture periods the earnings were so large as to leave, after making the required payments to the commission, about 8 per cent on what the carrier alleged was the fair value of the property.

"The O'Fallon argues that, since the statute and the order required it to hold as a reserve one-half of the excess over 6 per cent, it is deprived of that property. This is not true. The requirement that one-half of the earnings in excess of 6 per cent shall be retained by the carrier until the reserve equals 5 per cent of the value of the railroad does not deprive the carrier of any property. It merely regulates the use thereof. Compare Kansas City Southern Railway Company vs. United States, 231 U. S. 423, 453. The provision is one designed to secure financial stability, and is similar to those prescribing sinking funds, depreciation, and other appropriation accounts.

Denies Rights Invaded

"Congress may regulate the use of railroad property so as to insure financial as well as physical stability. Both are essential to the safety and the service of the public. In Dayton-Goose Creek Railway Company vs. United States, 263 U. S. 456, 486, where the facts were in this respect identical with those in the case at the bar, the constitutional validity of the order was sustained. If the failure to give to the evidence of current reproduction costs the effect claimed for it by the O'Fallon was error, it is not because the carrier's constitutional rights have been invaded, but because the commission failed to observe a rule prescribed by Congress for determining the amounts to be recaptured and reserved.

"The claim of the O'Fallon is in substance that, since construction costs were higher during the recapture periods than in 1914, the order should be set aside because the commission failed to find that the existing structural property, and equipment which had been acquired before June 30, 1914, was worth more than it had been then.

"The commission undertook, as will be shown, to find present actual value and in so doing, both to follow the direction of Congress and to apply the rule declared in the Southwestern Bell case. It is true, that this court there declared that current construction cost is an element of actual value and that Congress directed the commission 'to give due concern to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate making purposes.' But while the act required the commission to consider all such evidence, neither Congress nor this court required it to give to evidence of reconstruction cost a mechanical effect or artificial weight. They left untrammelled its duty to give to all relevant evidence such probative force as in its judgment the evidence inherently possesses.

Difference in Cases

"The commission concluded that in respect to the evidence of reproduction costs the differences between the Southwestern Bell case and that at the bar were such as to lead to different results in the two cases. It did so mainly because 'in the administration of the valuation and recapture provisions,' ascertainment of value 'is affected by a vast variety of considerations that either do not enter into, or are less easily perceived in, problems incident to the regulation of public utilities' (p. 27). In my opinion, the conclusions of the commission are well founded.

"To make clear the reasons requires consideration of the function of the commission in applying Section 15a, and of the problems with which it is confronted.

"The commission is a fact-finding body. The question whether it must give to confessedly relevant facts evidential effect is solely one of adjective law. Statutes have sometimes limited the weight or effect of evidence. They have often created rebuttable presumptions and have shifted the burden of proof. But no instance has been found where under our law a fact-finding body has been required to give to evidence an effect which it does not inherently possess. Proof implies persuasion. To compel the human mind to infer in any respect that which observation and logic tells us is not true interferes with the process of reasoning of the fact-finding body. It would be a departure from the unbroken practice to require an artificial legal conviction where no real conviction exists.

Upholds Course of Commission

"An arbitrary disregard by the commission of the probative effect of evidence would, of course, be ground for setting aside an order, as this would be an abuse of discretion. Orders have been set aside because entered without evidence; or because matters of fact had evidence of reconstruction cost in ascertaining values for rate-making purposes under 15a, but also to give in all cases and in respect to all property, some weight to evidence of enhanced reconstruction cost even if that evidence was not inherently persuasive. The commission was clearly authorized to determine for itself to what extent, if any, weight should be given to the evidence, and its findings should not be disturbed by the court, unless it appears that there was an abuse of discretion.

"While current reproduction cost may be said to be an element in the present value of property, in the sense that it is 'evidence properly to be considered in the ascertainment of value,' Standard Oil Company vs. Southern Pacific Company, 268 U. S. 146, 156, it is clear that current cost of reproduction higher than the original cost does not necessarily tend to prove a present higher value. Often the fact of higher reconstruction cost is without any influence or present values. It is common knowledge that the current market value of many office buildings and residences constructed prior to the World War have failed to reflect the greatly increased building costs of recent years, although the need of new buildings of like character was being demonstrated by the large volume of construction at the higher price level.

Shrinkage in Values

"Many railroads built before the World War have never been worth as much as their original cost, because high construction cost, combined with adverse operating conditions and limited traffic, have at all times prevented their earning, despite reasonable rates, a fair return on the original cost.

"The Puget Sound extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is a notable example. Many branches, and indeed whole lines of railroad, have been scrapped since 1920. Abandonment of 2439 miles of railroad was authorized under Paragraph 18 of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act between 1920 and 1925; and in the three following years 2010 miles more.

"These properties had, in the main, become valueless for transportation, either because traffic ceased to be available or because competitive means of transportation precluded the establishment of remunerative rail rates. Obviously, no one would contend that their actual value just before abandonment was what it originally cost to construct them or what it would then have cost to reconstruct them.

"The terms of Section 15a and its legislative history preclude the assumption that Congress intended by Paragraph 4 to deny to the commission in respect to evidence of reconstruction cost the discretion commonly exercised in determining what weight, if any, shall be given to an evidential fact. In 1920 no fact was more prominent in the mind of the public and of Congress than that the cost of living was far greater than that prevailing when the existing railroads were built. But neither in the Transportation Act, 1920, nor in any committee report, is there even a suggestion that the commission would be required to give to that fact any effect in ascertaining values for rate-making purposes under Section 15a.

Would Have Indicated Course

"If it had been the intention of Congress to compel the commission to increase values for rate-making purposes because the price level had risen, it would naturally have incorporated such a direction in the paragraph. On the other hand, the committee reports and the debates show that the opinion was quite commonly held that the actual values were less than the property investment accounts appearing on the books of the carriers; and the proposal made by the railroads that the investment account be accepted as the measure of value was resisted as being excessive. The property investment account in 1920 was about $19,000,000,000.

"Then, reproduction cost of the railroads, applying index figures to estimated actual cost, was over forty billions. It is inconceivable that Congress, after rejecting the property investment account as excessive intended by Section 15a, to make mandatory on the commission the consideration of elements which would give a valuation double that which had been rejected. The insertion in Section 15a, of the provision that the commission 'shall give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which under the law it is entitled to in establishing values for rate-making purposes' and the rejection of other proposed measures of value show that Congress intended not to impose restrictions upon the discretion of the commission.

"Congress did intend to provide a return on the existing railroad property which should be only slightly more than that which had been enjoyed during the six preceding years. To have required that the then price level be reflected in the values to be fixed under No. 15a would have resulted in a rate base of double the property investment account of the carriers, for the cost of living was then about double pre-war prices.

"The prescribed fair return applied to such a rate base would have produced more than double the average net earnings from operation of the several properties during the three years preceding federal control; more than double the amount which the carriers agreed to accept under the Federal Control Act, March 21, 1928, C 25, No. 1, 40 Stat. 451, as fair compensation for the use of their property; more than double the guarantee provided by transportation act, 1920, No. 209, for the six months' period after the surrender of control. The sum which the railroads had thus earned net in those six years equaled 5.2 per cent on the property investment account, as carried on their books.

"In making provision for a fair return, the main purpose was not to increase the earnings of capital already invested in railroads, but to attract the new capital needed for improvement or extension facilities."

Justice Stone in Dissent Emphasizes Special Points

In his dissent Justice Stone stated that he desired to add a word by way of emphasis of those aspects of the case "which appeared to me sufficient, apart from all considerations, to sustain the finding of the commission." He added:

"I cannot avoid the conclusion that, in substance, the objection, now upheld to the order of the commission, is not that it failed to consider or give appropriate weight to evidence of present reproduction cost of appellant's road, but that it attached less weight to present construction costs than to other factors before it affected adversely the present value of the structural property. That this was the real nature of the objection voiced by the dissenting commissioners seems to me apparent from their opinion.

"They seem to assume that as a result of Southwestern Telephony Company vs. Public Service Commission, 262 U. S. 276, and other cases in this court, the commission as a matter of law may never, under any circumstances, find that the value of the structural part of a railroad does not exceed its fair value of an earlier date, if the commission has before it evidence of later increased construction costs.

"They say 'under the law of the land,' in valuing a railroad under Section 15a 'we must accord weight in the legal sense to the greatly enhanced cost of material, labor and supplies' during the recapture periods. Weight in the legal sense is evidently taken to be not that accorded by an informed judgment, but imposed by some positive rule of law.

Basis of Ruling Reviewed

"Without discussion of the evidence and other data which received the consideration of the commission, the opinion of this court seems to proceed on the broad assumption that the evidence, mere synthetic estimates of costs of reproduction, must so certainly and necessarily outweigh all other considerations affecting values as to require the order of the commission to be set aside.

"In effect the commission is required to give to such index figures an evidential value to which it points out they are not entitled when applied to railroad properties in general or this one in particular, and this so far, it appears, without investigation of the soundness of the reasons of the commission for rejecting them.

"This court has said that present reproduction costs must be considered in ascertaining value for rate-making purposes. But it has not said that such evidence, when fairly considered, may not be outweighed by other considerations affecting value, must be given a weight to which it is not entitled in the judgment of the tribunal, 'informed by experience' and 'appointed by law' to deal with the very problem now presented. But if 'weight in the legal sense' must be given to evidence of present construction costs, by the judgment now given, we do not lay down any legal rule which will inform the commission how much weight, short of its full effect, to the exclusion of all other considerations, is to be given to the evidence of synthetic costs of construction in valuing a railroad property.

An Economic Paradox

"If full effect were to be given to it in all cases then, as the commission points out in its report, the railroads of the country having in 1919 a reproduction cost or value of $19,000,000,000 would now have a value of $40,000,000,000, and we would arrive at the economic paradox that the present value of the railroads is far in excess of any amount on which they could earn a return. If less than full effect may be given, it is difficult for me to see how, without departure from established principles, the commission could be asked to do more than it already has done—to weigh the evidence, guided by all the proper considerations or how, if there is evidence upon which its findings may rest, we can substitute our judgment for that of the commission. Such, I believe, is the 'due consideration' which the statute requires of 'all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes.'

"So I cannot say a priori that increased construction costs may not be more than offset by other elements affecting adversely the present value of appellants property, and as there was no evidence before the commission to support its findings, I can only conclude that the judgment below should be affirmed. In any case, in view of the statement of the commission that it considered all the elements of value brought to its attention by the carrier, I should not have supposed that we could rightly set aside the present order without some consideration of the probative value of the evidence of present reproduction costs which the commission discussed at length in its report."

Soviets Planning New Oil Pipe Lines

Outlay of Many Millions of Rubles Anticipated in the Various Propositions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Three new oil pipe lines to connect Emba with the Volga at Samara and Makhach Kala with Moscow and Rostov, respectively, are to be built shortly, according to the current number of the Bank for Russian Trade Review, published here. A pipe line between Grozny and Tuapse was brought into operation at the end of last year and work on an additional pipe line between Baku and Batoum is "very much advanced and is to be completed during the current year."

The Review continues: "The pipe line Grozny-Tuapse is 618 kilometers long and the diameter of the pipe is 10 inches. The six pumping stations which are at present completed are capable of dealing with 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 tons of oil products per annum. After the completion of the five subsidiary pumping stations the output will be increased to 1,600,000 tons, and finally to 2,250,000 tons. The cost of construction of this pipe line was about 28,000,000 rubles.

"The Baku-Batoum pipe line is 840 kilometers long, while the old pipe line which runs parallel to the railway line is 885 kilometers long."

SPACE ALREADY TAKEN FOR FRANKFORT FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The committee of the Frankfort Spring Fair, which has just closed, reports itself satisfied with the orders received and particularly pleased with the increased numbers of foreign buyers, from other European countries and from overseas.

The fair's recognized value to buyers is shown in the fact that 80 per cent of the booth space for the coming autumn fair is already engaged.

RATE INCREASE BY RAILROADS NOT EXPECTED

Supreme Court Decision Is Said Not to Make for Radical Changes

WASHINGTON—W. G. Brantley, general counsel of the President's Conference Committee of Federal Valuation of Railroads, denied that the decision in the O'Fallon case would unduly raise freight rates and bear oppressively on the public. Analyzing the court's opinion, he insisted that only a small increase in rates would result from the readjustment of rates that would be necessitated by the decision.

"The opinion of the court does not require the commission to scrap any of its valuation work, but only to complete the work," said Judge Brantley. "Following the passage of the valuation act in 1913 the commission organized its force to execute the act. They invited the cooperation of the railroads, as required by the act.

"The commission concluded, and the railroads at the time acquiesced therein, that for purposes of uniformity all railroads, although they could not be so inventoried, should be so priced, and June 30, 1914, was selected as the common date. Thus the commission made what it calls 'primary valuations.'

Cost of Roads Up to 1914

"The cost of reproduction of the structural property of each railroad as of June 30, 1914, has been ascertained and reported by the commission. The costs reported do not purport to be the actual costs prevailing on that date, but to be the general 'level' of costs existing then and for a period of some five to 10 years prior thereto.

"In the case of all railroads inventoried subsequent to June 30, 1914, the commission has reported its estimate of the value of the lands as of the inventory date, but as to the structural properties it has reported their cost of reproduction as of June 30, 1914, and in the determination of the 'final value' of each of these roads dominant and controling consideration has been given to the cost of reproduction as thus reported.

"The St. Louis & O'Fallon Railroad is the only railroad for which the commission has undertaken to make a current valuation, and the current valuation for it was made, as the report of the commission shows, under the transportation act and not under the valuation act.

1914 Valuation Used as Base

"This valuation uses the 1914 valuation as a base, subsequent additions to the property being added at cost, and subsequent deletions deducted. The result was called the value in the recapture years of 1920-1923. No attempt was made to ascertain or consider the cost of reproduction as of these years.

"Recently the commission has fixed upon Dec. 31, 1927, as the new date to which all valuations shall be brought. And obviously the cost of reproduction as of that date must be determined and given consideration, and that is what the Supreme Court decision means.

"Just as there was a 'level' of prices prevailing on June 30, 1914, which the commission ascertained and applied, there exists a 'level' of prices prevailing on Dec. 31, 1927, which the commission must likewise ascertain and apply in order that the value of the railroads as of that date may be known.

"The problem of rate-making is one thing and the problem of valuation is another, and the two things should not be confused.

Rights Involved in Making Rates

"The making of rates involves a recognition of two entirely separate and independent rights each of which is contradictory of and a limitation on the other, to wit, the right of the public to regulate, and the right of private property. The Supreme Court has many times declared the coexistence of these two rights and that the one does not destroy the other.

"The view has been advanced that because the power of regulation may operate at times to reduce the earnings of a public utility, and therefore the value of its property determined on the basis of earnings, there does not exist a full and complete constitutional protection of the value of such property, but this view has no support in either law or reason.

"The Supreme Court has many times declared that the power to regulate is not the power to destroy, and that limitation of the right of private property caused by the power to regulate is not the equivalent of confiscation.

No Juggling of Values

"The problem of rate-making does not require for its solution, nor can it be solved by, 'juggling' with value, fixing it up or down so as to arrive at what in the opinion of the regulatory body is a fair amount upon which to permit the public utility owner to earn.

"The value of his property must be known in order to protect his right of private property, but this right is only one of two rights to be considered, the other being the right of the public to regulate, and the problem of rate-making can only be solved by a proper adjustment of these two rights."

Judge Brantley said that "a railroad is private property, as has always been held, and the Constitution prohibits the taking of private property without the payment of 'just compensation.'" He continued:

"The Supreme Court has held that 'just compensation' means a 'full and perfect equivalent for the property taken,' and if the value of property, based upon earnings which are derived from rates under controversy be eliminated, the only other known equivalent of the property must be its replacement or reproduction cost.

Speculative Tinge Denied

"Those objecting to the cost-of-reproduction method generally speak of it as 'speculative,' but it is infinitely less 'speculative' than would be the attempt to find the original cost or the 'prudent investment.'

"Present-day prices of money, labor and material can be determined without the element of speculation entering therein, but the prices of long ago are unknown, and at best but a rough estimate as to what they were can be made.

"The most strenuous argument made against the use of the cost-of-reproduction method for determining the value of a railroad is that the employment of such method in the present era of high prices would produce such enormous values that rates based thereon, in order to produce a fair return, would unduly burden and oppress shippers and be unreasonable as to them. This argument, of course, is one of expediency and not of principle, and ignores entirely the right of private property.

"In addition, it overlooks the requirement of both the common law and the statute that rates must be 'just and reasonable' to the public as well as to the railroads. It overlooks the right to regulate which co-exists with the right of private property.

Overlooks Economic Fact

"It overlooks the economic fact that the great majority of railroad rates are competitive in one form or another, and that the concern of every railroad is for rates that will enable traffic to move over its lines in the largest volume possible. The argument, furthermore, is nothing but an assertion and does not rest upon any basis of fact."

Judge Brantley recalled the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Taylor in the O'Fallon case, the commissioner stating that the existing higher prices for money, labor and material were at that time being reflected in the operation costs of the railroad and that recognition had to be and was being given to the fact of increased operating expenses.

"He pointed out," said Judge Brantley, "that from the last statistics available the burden of operation represented approximately 82 per cent of the disbursements out of operating revenue, leaving only 18 per cent of operating revenues to be affected in the way of an increase in rates due to the higher price 'level.'"

Effects of O'Fallon Ruling Expected to Be Widespread

Effects of the United States Supreme Court decision in the St. Louis & O'Fallon case, upholding the reproduction theory of evaluation, are expected by Boston experts in the public utility and railroad fields, to be many and varied.

Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, said the decision showed a possible danger in the state regulation of public utility rates. On this basis he urged the passage of a bill now pending before the Massachusetts Senate, which would allow municipalities to make their own electricity, purchasing all or part of the local private plant, if the company's rates proved exorbitant.

To illustrate his statement, Mr. Atwill said: "At the beginning of 1927 the book cost of the Worcester Electric Company was $5,494,406. Federally appointed masters, however, declared the value of this property to be between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000, based on reproduction value. Thus the public can be called upon to pay three times what formerly was considered a fair return on the property.

"If, under the Fourteenth Amendment, public utility companies have the right to demand such a return, municipalities should be in a position to enter the business if they want to."

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, interpreted the decision to mean increased freight and passenger rates, if a return of 5.75 per cent, assured by the transportation act, is to be secured. He indicated a belief that those roads not now making such a return on a reproduction basis would increase their rates.

Frederick M. Ives, who represented the Boston & Maine Railroad during the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry into its value, declared that "while theoretically the railroads could increase their rates under the decision," few substantial rises will be seen.

Mr. Ives said that he based this opinion on the fact that the majority of rates were already as high as the traffic would bear. He pointed to the statements of New England shippers to this effect, declaring that it was improbable that railroads would increase rates if their returns thereby diminished.

Heads of Big Railroads Say Rates Not to Go Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—"The Pennsylvania Railroad has no thought of requesting any general increase in rates," said Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the road in reference to the Supreme Court decision in the O'Fallon case.

"I see nothing in this decision to cause any change in its policy."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said that in his opinion the decision of the Supreme Court in the O'Fallon case would have no immediate effect whatever on railroad rates.

"It would, however," he added, "afford a guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission in its efforts to fix lawful valuation of the railroads as a basis for the calculation of so-called excess earnings as provided in the Transportation Act."

LORD ROSEBERY HAS PASSED ON

EPSOM, Eng. (AP)—Lord Rosebery, statesman, author and sportsman, has passed on.

Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, became Prime Minister of Great Britain at the request of Queen Victoria on the retirement of Gladstone in 1894. Although an aristocrat, he was known as a friend of the common people.

Educated at Eton and Oxford, Lord Rosebery was a contemporary of Gladstone and John Morley. He became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Gladstone's Government in 1886. The Liberal Ministry remained in power for only a short period, but in 1892 Mr. Gladstone regained sway in the British Government and Lord Rosebery again became Foreign Minister. Lord Rosebery was Premier for only about a year, being succeeded in 1895 by Lord Salisbury.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

THOMPKINS CORNERS reached out into the ether in two different ways at 9:30, Monday night. Not only were their doings radiocast by the WJZ network, but under the direction of the elegant Mrs. Jones, they were exploring the vastnesses of the universe and speculating upon the mystic influences of the stars.

It appeared that Mrs. Jones had become an ardent student of astronomy and to aid in her research, in addition to adding to her prestige among the neighbors, she had equipped her cupola with a telescope. To view this peephole into eternity the "Real Folks" had all been invited to her aristocratic home.

The microphone joined in the festivities at the point at which Mrs. Jones was informing the Mayor and others what their stars were. There was some objection from one lady to being associated with the Scorpion, but Mr. Perkins was perfectly at home as the Goat. An attempt to introduce a game based upon the planets resulted in considerable confusion, which was silenced by the entry of the band and its labored playing of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," followed by a free-for-all attack upon Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody."

At the untimely end of this struggle the party ascended to the cupola, where they were astounded to observe fiery orbs dashing hither and thither as if the universe were on the verge of destruction. Finally one lady swooned gracefully on cat-hing sight of a glowing sphere rushing madly toward the earth. But at this point the fears of the party were found to be due to a misconception, as fears usually are, and the disorderly heavenly bodies were seen to be nothing more than fireflies just beyond the end of the telescope. The first excitement had only just subsided when the cry arose that the aurora borealis was visible and the music of the spheres could be heard. It was soon discovered, however, that these phenomena were due to a fire and to the sirens calling for the assistance of the gallant firemen.

In the hour preceding this very diverting entertainment the A. & P. Gypsies offered a delightful program of popular and light classical music played in their characteristic style filled with vigorous swing and graceful movement. "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" from "Spring Is Here," was given an unusually attractive rendering as a tenor solo. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 25

Vocal and Instrumental

Frank Munn; Merle Johnson; Singing Violins; Evelyn Hoey; Pollack and Lawnhurst (RCA-WJZ Chain). Well-known artists on NBC commercials. 3:30 p. m.

Gold Spot Program (Graton and Knight-WJZ Chain). Cralton Boxill, tenor soloist; Hans Barth conducting orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Southern specialties. 8:30 p. m.

Mabel Zoeckler, soprano; Taylor Buckley, baritone (Packard-WJZ Chain). With Sam Lanin's orchestra in Oriental program. 9 p. m.

Oratory

National High School Oratorical Contest (CBS transcontinental). Forensic efforts of the eight district champions for national champion, directly from Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C. United States Marine Band Orchestra. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"From a Sufi's Tent" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Lily Strickland, the composer of this song cycle, has been in India for 10 years. She will watch its première by the Salon Singers under the capable direction of George Dilworth of Denishawn fame. 8 p. m.

United Choral Singers (CBS). F. Channon Collinge's excellent group. 9 p. m.

Instrumental

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Von Flotow's overture, "Martha," introduces. 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Nights in Spain" (NBC Pacific). Orchestra and soloists in native composers. 7 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WEAF Chain transcontinental). With Mildred Hunt, contralto, a good combination. 8:30 p. m.

Two Pianos

The Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Howard Phillips, vocal soloist. 7:05 p. m.

Talks

Dr. John H. Finley (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Editor of the New York Times on "Education in Safety" in Universal Safety series. 7:15 p. m.

Finance Period (Babson—CBS). This is a good program provided one has the money to follow the advice given. 8:30 p. m.

National Forum from Washington (CBS transcontinental). Pertinent discussions by outstanding figures in American politics. 11 p. m.

Sketch

"Hazel Kirk" (NBC Pacific). A story of the Emerald Isle in the "Golden Legends" period. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). We notice an arrangement of the "Volga Boatmen's Song," if you like it that way. 7:30 p. m.

Green Brothers' Marimba Band (Temple-CBSO). The well-known percussion specialists—this time the vibraphone. 9:30 p. m.

B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Waltzes. 10 p. m.

George Olsen and his Music (CBS transcontinental). The boys certainly had a great laugh at Announcer Brokenshire's trombone solo last Thursday. 11:30 p. m.

"Let's Dance" (NBC Pacific). Practical advice by Frank Ellis and his Trocaderans. 11 p. m.

Canadian Train Telephony

While the United States is most progressive in radio in many ways, it has been inexplainably slow in applying this art to railroads. Canada has been most ambitious in its train programs, and for a long time has been equipping its best trains with receiving sets, that the passengers may listen in en route. Before the United States gets even this far, Canada again takes the lead with regular two-way telephone service from moving trains to any point in the Dominion. V. D. H.

In four months the crack trains of the Canadian National Railways between Toronto and Montreal will be equipped with facilities to allow passengers two-way communication by long-distance telephone with any point on the North American Continent. This service comes as the result of a successful official experiment in two-way telephone conversation from a moving train a few days ago between W. D. Robb, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, on the train, and W. G. Barber, general manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs, at his office in Toronto.

A special car on a regular run train north from Toronto was kept in constant communication with the Toronto office. With ordinary telephone instruments, the two officials inaugurated the first two-way telephone communication from moving trains on this continent. Passengers and newspaper men on the train were afterward given an opportunity to use the service, and calls originating both on the train and in Toronto were put through.

The basis of the new application of the telephone lies in a combination of carrier current telegraphy and radio. The Canadian National Telegraphs have perfected a system of carrier current telegraphy which now practically spans the Dominion. This system of telegraphy allows 10 channels on each wire for message transmission. It was at one time called wired wireless, a confusing name. By means of the telegraph lines which run alongside the train tracks, it is now possible to talk from the moving train to any distant point.

The call is put through by the passenger in the same way that any long distance call is given. The operator on the train calls the nearest exchange, his voice leaping by means of a powerful radio transmitter the short distance from the train to the telegraph wires. In fact, the radio transmitter is little more than a powerful amplifier as used on the carrier current system, which induces the electrical signal which was the voice, into the near-by telegraph lines.

Since the carrier current system allows for voice transmission without interruption, the same results are obtained as over regular telephone lines. The call, once it has reached the telegraph wires alongside the track, is picked up at the nearest exchange. The operator there answers the train operator, for it all takes but a few seconds, and gets the number in the distant city. Then the procedure is like that of any telephone. The passengers on the experimental train were connected with Toronto within half a minute.

The engineer who put this coup over is John C. Burkholder, formerly of Philadelphia, and for the past year engaged in Toronto on these experiments. He is but 32 years old, having gained much of his experience in the Bell Research Laboratories He was one of the men engaged in the early commercial facsimile transmissions by wire some years ago.

The service when it is finally put on the trains will be the first of its kind in the world, German trains having carried one-way conversations for some years. According to the inventor, it will cost but little more to telephone from the train than it does for regular long-distance calls over the same territory. An extra charge of perhaps 20 per cent may be charged, which with the present rate of long-distance phone calls is reasonable.

There will be no effort made by the C. N. R. to control this invention, it being available to all railroads. In a very few years the use of the telephone on trains will be as common as radio is now on most crack trains, another innovation which the C. N. R. was among the first to perfect for regular use on all its long-distance runs. J. M.

FARM EQUIPMENT UNITS JOIN CO-OPERATIVE LINK

CHICAGO (AP)—Three new units have joined the $125,000,000 United Tractor and Equipment Corporation, co-operative farm implement and industrial equipment company, Milton W. Anderson, president, announced.

The new members are the Maine Steel Products Company of Portland, Me., makers of snow plows; I. B. Rowell Company of Waukesha, Wis., manufacturers of feed mills, ensilage cutters and silo fillers, and the Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, makers of portable electric arc welding equipment.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON RADIO PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A joint conference between the Canadian Government and all provincial governments to shape a definite radio policy for Canada is proposed by the Government of British Columbia in a memorandum filled with the federal Radio Commission.

It is urged that the provinces cooperate in setting up a radio administration on the basis of public service.

Japan Relays Via Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Up till now radiotelegraphic communication between Poland and Japan was one-sided, i. e., the Warsaw station sent telegrams to Osaki in Japan, whereas telegrams from Japan to Poland came via the United States.

In view of the enlarging of the radiotelegraphic station in Osaki, a two-way communication has been installed, so that Osaki no longer directs its correspondence via the New York station, but direct to Warsaw. Osaki accepts telegrams to all places in the state and to the islands of Formosa, Chusen and Japanese Sakhalien.

Japanese offices also send a large number of telegrams to Europe via the radiotelegraphic station in Warsaw, which has now become in relation to Japan the relay station for Europe.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 26

BOSTON—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WEEI, 590kc-508m.

BROOKLYN — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WPCH, 810kc-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist ,10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

DES MOINES—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WHO, 560kc-535m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:55 a. m., central standard time, by Station KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950 kc-316m.

EDUCATORS AND RADIO EXECUTIVES TO MEET

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wilbur has called a conference of educators and radio executives for May 24, to discuss the possibilities of education by radio and what interests, if any, the Federal Government should have in it.

He said the conference was in line with his recently stated policy that the place of the National Government in education was to develop methods, ideals and procedures, and to present them on their merits.

Californian Frost-Fighters Save $50,000,000 Fruit Loss

Smudge-Pots and Sprinklers Arrayed Against April Nip, Now Showing Big Results

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Converting what had appeared to be a $50,000,000 loss into gain is the problem at present facing fruit growers in California: and there are good prospects that this feat will be accomplished

Early on April 9, central California experienced the last and most severe of a series of frosts, such as had not been known here for many years. In the Sacramento Valley many orchardists suffered an almost complete loss of their fruit crops.

At first it was estimated that the crop loss alone would amount to $50,000,000.

But it was not long before more optimistic notes began to be sounded from the agricultural sections. While some growers found their losses had been heavier than at first anticipated, others, it was discovered, had used their ingenuity and saved all or most of their fruit. Smudge pots were hurried out, and recent improvements in these instruments, whereby they are enabled to give more heat and less smoke, promise to make this form of frost protection more widespread.

Some growers, by flooding their orchards at the crucial moment, sent up a mist that warmed the frigid air. Other growers used overhead irrigation, sending down warm rains. And some small ranchers were even known to get out the garden hose and gently relax the frozen leaves of their pear and plum and apricot trees with a warm spray until the sun rose and completed the work.

This experience is expected to extend the use of such methods. Officials of the state agricultural department point out that overhead irrigation is a little more costly than the ground type, but it acts like natural rain, protecting against frost, and washing off summer pests. The fact that sturdy trees kept in better condition than others is also counted upon to stimulate careful care of orchards.

As many orchards saved a goodly portion of their crop, and as the fruit remaining promised to mature bigger and better, it was seen that a "quality market" might be expected. For several years overproduction has been the burden of the California fruit grower. As it is, the aggregate wealth coming into the State may prove as great, if not greater, than that of last year.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture is urging canners and packers to utilize more the by-products of fruit raising, replacing all synthetic sirups and juices now used at soda fountains with the more delicious crushed fruits and fresh fruit sirups available.

Mary Escapes Long Wait for Education

Might Be Grandmother Before She Got Degree, She Said, but Not Now

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"I'll get the college degree yet if I have to wait until I'm a grandmother for it."

But Mary did not have to wait nearly so long.

"Isn't it thrilling to know," said Mrs. Katharine P. Pomeroy, president of the Vocational Supervision League, "that Mary has embarked upon her university training this fall retaining as a part-time worker the position in which she had done so well that her employers were willing to make any reasonable adjustment in order to help and keep her?"

What was done for Mary has been done during 1928 for 158 boys and girls similarly situated, Mrs. Pomeroy added. The league is organized to help boys and girls whose families cannot afford to keep them in high school. It gives them not only a monthly allowance, a scholarship, but friendly advice and encouragement, bridging a difficult period.

FUSION TICKET INDORSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A fusion candidate for Mayor, through whom "the voters of New York will be given a chance this fall to vote for good government as represented by an outstanding citizen," was favored in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Republican Business Women, Inc. The one dissenting member insisted upon a straight Republican ticket.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Supposedly to prevent a military invasion.
2. $100,000,000.
3. In manual trades, wages have increased 191 per cent and the cost of living 117 per cent.
4. In Piccadilly underground station, London.
5. Memling.

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Theatrical News of the World

Exl's Wandering Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The words "wandering theater" are chosen to translate the German "Wander Bühnen," because they seem to evoke the atmosphere of changing scenes and the romance of the road more nearly than any Latin borrowings. Long ago, before the influence of the town or of the cinema had come to the country districts, the arrival of a theatrical company was an event of first importance. Many a village youth gave a willing hand to help put up the scenery in a large barn or under canvass. For a night or two romance came to light the lives of the simple villagers. Then the company faded away by night, and all that was left was a few rings in the grass, and warm memories of thrilling drama, stirringly portrayed!

Such were the wandering theaters of the nineteenth century in central Europe; but with the times even these have changd their form, and now a local theater or public hall is substituted for the old marquee. Also, a great difference in the type of play given by the wandering players is noticeable. Whereas too often in the past, the standard of acting and the dramas chosen were second rate, the modern wandering theater has concentrated upon the special kind of play, which it knows full well, and can therefore interpret perfectly. The plays included in its repertoire are all peasant plays, and are acted by men and women who themselves have lived the same lives, or at least in the same surroundings as those they depict.

History has shown that left to themselves, peasant communities will generally develop some form of drama. The Oberammergau Passion Play may at once occur to the reader as a typical example, but in point of fact, this is more a religious trust laid upon these Bavarian villagers than a spontaneous expression of dramatic talent. It is rather to the Meininger Troupe in Germany, or to that of Schliersee, in Bavaria, that we should look; or in Austria, to that of Ferdinand Exl.

Exl's Troupe is probably the most popular in central Europe today, and is the direct outcome of the Tyrolese love of the drama. During the last 20 years, Exl and his two dozen companions have toured Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, and met with enthusiastic receptions.

In a conversation with a correspondent of the Monitor the founder told the story of its development from its beginnings in 1902 until the present day. Ferdinand Exl was originally a bookbinder in Innsbruck, capital of the Tyrol, but his love of acting and the drama led him and a few friends to arrange amateur performances in private. Soon they felt that they had a special contribution to give to the native drama, and organized themselves into a permanent troupe.

With the help of other amateur enthusiasts, a student, a mechanic and an innkeeper from Salzburg, they produced their first play, "The Priest of Kirchenfeld," by the peasant dramatist, Ludwig Anzengruber. From this simple beginning, they have developed so that by today their repertoire consists of more than 60 plays, all of which are given without prompting.

In addition to Anzengruber, Karl Schönherr, whose plays include "Faith and Home," "Earth," etc., and Franz Kranewitter, the author of the popular "Andrä Hofer," are to be found on the program. The Tyrol, which, even in the thirteenth century, had begun its merry-making in costume in the "schemenlaufen" of that period, is still the scene of some of the best peasant dramas of modern Austria, and naturally produces some of its best interpreters also.

The Exl Troupe is sure of a welcome everywhere, especially in the German speaking parts of Czechoslovakia, where there are few if any theaters. Czechoslovak peasants deeply appreciate the life of the Tyrolese peasant, seeing that his experiences are so similar to their own, and in the wandering theater they see one of their best means of culture. It was the wandering theater of Josef Kajetan Tyl, which in first half of the last century awakened the Czech peasantry to a love of the native drama, and ultimately led to the building of the Czech national theater in Prague, by public subscription.

In these days of greater educational opportunities, the Exl Theater may not have to do so much pioneer work as fell to the lot of Tyl, yet it is playing a great rôle in the life of the countryside, in its emphasis upon good taste and high standards, both in plays and acting. Even in Vienna, the cosmopolitan city of a thousand influences, Ferdinand Exl's troupe is always assured the warmest welcome when it visits the Raimund Theater, every autumn. It is as though the Austrians, separated from their former conglomerate Empire, are seeking in imagination, at least, the virtue of their native soil.

But Exl considers that his best work is being done in the provinces, where the low prices charged enable the poorest to learn something of the best peasant drama. During June, July and August the troupe makes a home for itself in a wooden theater at Innsbruck, and is one of the special attractions for visiting tourists, especially those from Germany.

Vagabonds of Baltimore Present "Outward Bound"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE Md.—With enough new properties to install themselves fittingly on the big stage of the auditorium the Vagabond Players have assembled their best players in three past successes and opened a fortnight of repertory with Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound." Noel Coward's "Hay Fever" and John Masefield's translation of "Anne Pedersdotter" will follow.

The choice of "Outward Bound" for such an occasion showed confidence, for with a less convincing performance they could have failed in interesting the general theater public, however successful the play had been before an intimate group of subscribers. The Vagabonds could assemble a cast of even proportions. No one performance was better than another, unless it was Mr. Welker as Scrubby, succeeding admirably in maintaining a sympathetic yet restrained attitude toward the confused and questioning passengers of the strange ship, as becomes one who has made the trip so often.

Mrs. Rutherford as Mrs. Cliveden-Banks of the haut monde and Mrs. Walker as Mrs. Midget sincerely portrayed their types, as did Mr. Azrael as the Rev. Duke, Mr. Costello as Mrs. Midget's son Prior, and Mr. Willingham as Lingley of Lingley, Ltd. Miss Gore and Mr. Tunis, the pair of "halfways," added a romantic bit.

Mr. Morrow, the Vagabond's president and the director of the play, came into his own production as the Examiner, and a jovial and entertaining Examiner he was.

The current performances were planned to interest a larger public and estimate what support could be expected in building a new Vagabond playhouse and establishing a civic repertory theater. The first presentations have attracted only large and enthusiastic audiences.

University Players' Guild

FALMOUTH, Mass.—As a link between college dramatics and Broadway, Charles Leatherbee of Harvard and Bretaigne Windust of Princeton organized the University Players' Guild, Inc., entering on its second summer of repertory at Falmouth. Three of its last year members are on the professional stage. Its present membership includes students from a dozen colleges; and it is self-supporting.

This summer the Guild Theater will be at Silver Beach, West Falmouth, where there is at present a dance pavilion. The theater will seat 350. Bernard Hanighen conducts the orchestra. During the season 10 plays will be given, starting with "The Devil and the Cheese" by Tom Cushing. Other plays include "The Last Warning," "Merton of the Movies," "Beggar on Horseback," "The Last of Mrs. Cheney," and "Outward Bound."

Iceland's National Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The building of the National Theater at Reykjavik is to be ready for the great festival to be held next year in celebration of Iceland's one thousandth anniversary. Jens Hansen, who has been intrusted with the building of the theater, declares it will be the most modern in the world. Among other up-to-date features will be a bridge for horizontal lighting, a lighting system in four colors, revolving stage, a heating and ventilating system and stringent safety arrangements.

There will be accommodation for an orchestra of 40 musicians, rooms for the musicians, tailoring and joinery shops, foyer, restaurant, room for rehearsals and offices for the director and various functionaries. The theater is situated in an open square in the center of the town.

Iceland possesses talented playwrights and gifted actors. One of these, the youthful Melle Anna Borg, has just appeared with success at the Royal State Theater in Copenhagen.

First Quarto Version of "Hamlet" Acted in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Arts Theater Club in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday anniversary Ben Greet presented the First Quarto version of "Hamlet." Though more interesting to stage students and scholars of literature than to playgoers, to whom "the play is the thing" rather than the presentation on the printed page, this version of "Hamlet" nevertheless enthralls and moves an audience as the great play always does. Much of the poetry is missing, and many of the finer adjustments of the drama. Yet the real moving drama, the heart and humanity of the play, are still there.

Ben Greet has collected a good company, which is to be seen in "Hamlet" and "Everyman" at Columbia University, New York, beginning Nov. 16. Hamlet was played by John Wyse, quite a remarkable performance, from which, however, one missed the poetry as one missed it from this version of the play. At the same time, the princely distinction was there, and was especially shown in the scenes with Rossencraft and Gilderstone, as they are called in the First Quarto version.

This scene was magnificently played and so were the scenes with "Ofelia," and the scenes of Hamlet's so-called madness throughout; the actor's rendering of the distraught prince silencing all discussion as to how far Hamlet's madness is feigned. He is undoubtedly beside himself but occasionally loses his self-control with intention. But, curiously enough, on these three great occasions when he might be expected to do so completely, . . . when he first sees his father's ghost, at the end of the play scene and at the grave of Ofelia, John Wyse scarcely let himself go sufficiently. But, on the whole, it was a remarkable performance.

Next to it must rank the truly pathetic Ofelia of Thea Holme. The remaining characters were adequately rendered; the ghost of Tom Heslewood perhaps a little too parsonic but the grave-digger of Ben Greet stood out as a cameo of comedy. The whole production is simple and can easily be staged anywhere, the lighting superb and subdued, and the performance, though not perhaps Shakespearean in a traditional stagey sense, is surely human and dramatic in the true Shakespearean sense.

C. F. A.

In Osmond Tearle's Company

(This is the fourth of a series of articles by Mr. Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States. Preceding articles appeared on April 16, 30 and May 7.)

By WHITFORD KANE

OSMOND TEARLE'S company was scheduled to open at Darlington on Bank Holiday, the favorite starting date for theatrical companies in England, and I arrived the week before. The tour was to be an all-season one, running well into June and I realized that there was almost a whole year of hard work before me. It was with a definite feeling of security that I joined the company. There was little of the precariousness and uncertainty in those days which is so prevalent in stage ventures today, and the closing of a company was really "an act of God."

After arranging for a "combined room" in which to stay for my two weeks in Darlington, I went around to the Theater Royal to find out about rehearsals. The bills announcing the company were plastered copiously along the front of the building and, with a decided thrill, I saw that among the supporting members of Mr. Osmond Tearle, the Eminent Tragedian and his celebrated Repertory Company, was the name of Whitford Kane.

I had come to Darlington christened with a good lowland Scotch name, Whiteford, but from that time on, through the insistence of Milton Rosmer, who had omitted the vowel in his telegram to Mr. Tearle's manager, I retained the Anglicized Whitford. Back stage I found on the call board that a rehearsal of Sheridan Knowles' "Virginius" was called for the following morning at 10 o'clock. That night I could hardly sleep thinking of the morning and wondering what my meeting with Tearle would be like. Would he shake hands? What would I play in "Virginius"? Would I have any scenes with Tearle himself?

The next morning Milton Rosmer took me in tow and introduced me to the members of the company. In turn I met the character actress, several utility men, the comedian, who was also the stage manager and carried the prompt book, and the leading lady, who acknowledged my existence with a slight nod of her classic head. By 10 o'clock the entire personnel of the company had gathered and, with the exception of Mr. Tearle, I had met everyone. All of them had been cordial enough and my only remaining apprehension was what Mr. Tearle himself would be like. There was a 10-minute grace period always allowed for difference of clocks before any rehearsal was started and it was not until the last moment that Tearle arrived.

He was preceded by his two sons, Godfrey and Malcolm, both of whom were just coming into the company to play the parts of the imprisoned princes in "Richard III." When at last Tearle arrived he shook hands and greeted me as if I had been with him before. He was about six feet in height, very distinguished-looking with a glamorous personality. He was now along in his fifties with an ideal physique for parts like Virginius and Othello. I had read the diaries of William Charles Macready (the first Virginius), who was so rude and scornful to the members of his own vocation, and in my thoughts contrasted Tearle's great gentle respect for his fellow actors. If any family has earned the distinction of being called the Royal Family of the English stage it is surely the Tearles, for no actor in London is now more popular and respected than his son Godfrey.

Donning a Toga

The new people in the company were cast and rehearsal began. I was to be one of the Roman populace and had little to do except to accustom myself to the mysteries of a stage toga. During rehearsal I was more and more fascinated by Tearle's acting. Though evidently not at his best he seemed to generate vitality the moment he was on the stage. In the middle of the last act a strange thing happened that morning. As Tearle was beginning his big scene the stage door opened and in from the hot summer street came a queer, small woman carrying a huge black umbrella. She sat down in a chair in the back stage and slowly raising the umbrella above her head, opened it and held it there. Consternation! The stage manager was about to put her out when Tearle objected. "Let her be," he said, and went on with his scene. After the rehearsal she went out as quietly as she had come.

During the next few weeks I was given more to do and despite my serious ambitions I was usually given comic rôles. In "Hamlet" I was cast for Second Grave Digger for the first time, and my opportunity to play the more generous rôle of First Grave Digger was to come in only a few months. My experience in being in Tearle's company was invaluable. It was in no way a spectacular one, such as playing before a London audience, because Tearle always preferred to tour the provinces; but it was sound training. The provincial audiences, as Tearle rightly knew, were truer in their affections than the public of a great city, and playing before them as a newcomer was a difficult but a thankful task.

An Actor of Taste

It is the fashion nowadays to sneer at the late Victorian actors and to consider them crude, but when I look back and think what style Osmond Tearle had, and how well equipped emotionally he was in comparison with the modern skilled robot actors, I realize why there are so many failures when they attempt to revive classical plays. He was an actor of great taste and always knew when to stop, never striving after wild results. It was always the great elemental truth in a scene that mattered to him.

Howard Furness would have had a poor time, I'm afraid, of making addenda of Osmond Tearle's business in his parts. Spurious subtleties and clever bits, such as actors think up, found no place in his delineations. This he must have considered the worst form of acting as his impersonations were entirely free of them. He was the modest man through all his performances and he played these great parts with an honest conviction and with great sense of poetry. It was a privilege to appear even in the smallest parts with such an actor and to this day I am deeply grateful to Milton Rosmer for getting me into Osmond Tearle's company.

Our tour had started Aug. 5. We had rehearsed and produced 12 plays, including three new ones, "Richelieu" being the last. The strain proved great for Mr. Tearle, for in a little over a month, on Sept. 7, 1901, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, he passed on. The company gamely tried to make a show of things even when their backbone was gone. They tried to complete their schedule, and announced that "Hamlet" would be played as advertised. As could have been foreseen the tour was at length abandoned, for what is Hamlet without the Prince?

Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer was my next actor-manager, and a true actor-manager she was too. She toured in a repertory of about 16 plays, which ranged from "Mary, Queen of Scots," to "East Lynne." At the head of her own company she had been presenting herself to the English provinces for close on 30 years in a long list of tragic heroines and occasionally as an equally tragic hero. In her youth, when she was widely known as beautiful Millie Palmer, she had played Romeo, and later, not to be outdone by Bernhardt, she had added "Hamlet" to her repertory and was appearing

Courtesy of Harvard Theater Collection
OSMOND TEARLE

in the title rôle when I joined her company. She was the wife of a German actor, Daniel Bandmann, and they appeared together in these plays. Off the stage she was essentially untheatrical and looked more like a little, well-fed housewife than the heroine of "Leah the Forsaken," but once on the stage, for all her smallness of stature and stocky figure, she had a regality and authority second only to Modjeska.

She had a critical eye on every costume worn by members of the company, and could tell you how much she had paid a yard for the material. She loved her trappings and never failed to impress on her actors the importance of taking proper care of them. She was a great parental overseer of our daily conduct, and every Saturday at noon the ghost walked and she paid salaries in person from behind a table on which her ugly little dog sat, often giving me my hard-earned weekly wage of 35 shillings with the curt remark, "You ought to be paying me, Mr. Kane, instead of me paying you."

When displaying a tempest of emotion on the stage, she could keep control of herself to see that the scene was set and dressed as it should be. If not she would let the offending stage hand or limelight man know of her displeasure in a hoarse whisper. If the minuet in "The School for Scandal" was danced shoddily, Mrs. Bandmann, while tripping rhythmically about, would threaten the entire company with fines, which were in vogue at that time, or with a 9 o'clock rehearsal call, unless there was a decided improvement—all this being done in sotto voco in perfect time to the music.

There were two members of her company who have since become prominent. Clarence Derwent, now on the New York stage, and Baliol Holloway on the London stage.

I was the comedian, my parts ranging from Bullock, the policeman in "East Lynne," to the first grave digger in "Hamlet." Since this engagement, 25 years ago, I have buried 35 Ophelias for 18 Hamlets, the latest being for John Barrymore. This numerical discrepancy between the Hamlets and the Ophelias can easily be explained by the fact that few Hamlets stick to the same Ophelia for any great length of time. With memories of Benson, Tearle, Forbes-Robertson, Irving and Barrymore, it is curious that the vision of Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer, dressed in ample black tights, jerkin and red-lined cloak, cannot be obliterated. I shall always think of the Prince of Denmark as a little fat woman with high heels.

Films in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Desert Nights," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture without talk, brings John Gilbert a rôle that suits him thoroughly. As the head of a South African diamond mine trapped by a band of clever thieves and carried off with them into the desert as hostage, he is given every chance to display his vigorous personality, and it is to his credit that he never overacts. Ernest Torrence and Mary Nolan play the two conspirators who are forced to share with him the miseries of being lost in the desert without water. They are finally brought to justice through Mr. Gilbert's robust measures, although the authors of this story, John Thomas Neville and Dale Van Every, have seen to it that the girl's lot is merely a sentence to be the hero's future wife. William Nigh has directed the film with a sure eye to the essential drama of the story and has provided plenty of local color to enhance the acuteness of the main situation.

At the Roxy Theater, a new Fox Movietone film, "The Valiant," based on a play by Robert Middlemass and Holworthy Hall, introduces a new star in Paul Muni, a young Broadway actor once known as Muni Weisenfrend. The story tells of a young man, sentenced to the chair, who, rather than divulge his identity and thus bring disgrace upon his family, goes to his doom a mysterious "unknown." The drama, built about the visit of his sister, who attempts to pierce his identity, is cleverly handled from the point of view of suspense, and the story has been simply but effectively directed by William K. Howard. Mr. Muni's début on the talking screen is auspicious, and he acts with a commendable degree of reticence even in the most dramatic moments. His voice records with an agreeable warmth of tone, and in the stirring meeting with the sister whom he has not seen for more than 15 years, as he parries her attempts to break through his veil of mystery, he gives one of the memorable performances to date in the new medium of the talking screen. Marguerite Churchill, also a newcomer to the films, gives a sympathetic performance as the sister, while De Witt Jennings, Henry Kolker (speaking his few lines as the judge in the trial scene with admirable clarity and distinction), Edith Yorke, John Mack Brown, and Richard Carlyle are the other leading players. One of the most charming notes caught by the Movietone cameras in some time is the song of mocking birds during a garden scene.

R. F.

Play Reading Series of Lyceum Club Drama Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The time-honored method of public play readings has generally been that the chairs are arranged in crescent form, each reader rising to take part, and sitting again, when his scene is ended. There is, however, a more excellent way, namely, for performers to come upon the stage, move, use gesture and make their exits, almost as though no books were in their hands.

This method of compromise, between acting and reading, necessitates, of course, a number of rehearsals; but, quite obviously, it makes far less demand upon the actors' time than does a memorized performance; yet, when competently done, it can afford to the trained playgoer, means of forming a sound judgment upon the acting possibilities of the more simple kinds of play, especially those with a domestic theme, and an ordinary interior setting.

With this means of bringing actable plays more easily to the notice of managers and other interested persons, the drama board of the Lyceum Club is arranging a series of such play readings, with competent professional casts, the first of them being a recent performance of "Penelope Forgives," a three-act play, by Miss Elizabeth Baker, authoress of "Chains," directed by Miss Margaret Scudamore, the theme of which is a young wife's duty toward a weakly impulsive and erring young husband.

The play, though with some slight redundancy of dialogue, is cleverly worked out; the grouping, contrasting, and general handling of characters, and their talk being contrived with naturalness and skill; but authoress and actors, between them, should see to it that the workings of Penelope's thoughts in the last act are made consistently clear to the audience, which always tends to resent being even a little fogged, mystified or induced to draw false conclusions. A better title could, I think, be found.

Some clever work came from a distinguished professional company, including Misses Margaret Swallow, Florence Wood and Helena Pickard, and Messrs. Stuart Tavant, Fewlass Llewellyn and Robert Speaight.

P. A.

Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" was chosen for presentation at the State Theater, Berlin, to celebrate the poet's birthday. Instead of going in for elaborate settings, which so often distract one from the real Shakespeare, the director, Jürgen Fehling, gave the comedy in front of some charming light brown curtains. Across the whole width of the stage stretched a double platform, rather thin, which supported the players, while one or two simple stage properties were easily placed in suitable positions. The result was a swift, interesting production. The glory of Shakespeare, his words, were rendered in a splendid translation.

A Tyrolese Painter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

GRATITUDE is due to the Fine Art Society for introducing London to the work of a promising young Tyrolese artist. Herbert Gurschner began his art training at Innsbruck and continued it at Munich, where he was entered at the Academy as the youngest art student on record there. He returned to the Tyrol as soon as his student days were over, for his roots are deep in the soil of his native land. It is there he finds matter peculiarly appropriate to his talents, for he is naturally an interpreter of the national thought, a keen-eyed chronicler of racy village life and a landscapist whose preference for clean-cut shapes and effectively simple color schemes may be indulged to the full in the snow and fir-tree décor and dazzling atmospheric conditions of his own country.

He descends, like so many of his compatriots, from a family of wood-carvers. Carving is the national art of his people, and it is not fanciful to say that the hand of the instinctive carver may be discovered in the vigorous draftsmanship and bold modeling of his figure pieces. Another strain that nourishes his art and that is responsible for his most ambitious pictures is his preoccupation with Biblical narrative. In this, too, he proves himself to be a true son of his race, for much of Tyrolese art bears a devotional stamp.

His large "Cenacola," which forms the center of interest of the present exhibition, was first seen at the international exhibition at Venice last spring, where it excited much favorable comment. Leonardo's famous version of the same mystic scene (now in Milan) is recalled by Mr. Gurschner's disposition of the figures, but the coloring here is very personal. The picture is remarkable for the profoundly emotional atmosphere that pervades it—an unusual trait, indeed, to find in any picture as uncompromisingly "modern" in treatment as this is.

Pleasure of a different order is to be obtained from the cheerful, gayly colored scenes of peasant life, such as "The Market," which is as irresponsibly colorful as a handful of spilt confetti, and "The Meeting," depicting sturdy villagers, ankle-deep in snow while totally immersed in gossip. These attractive canvases are all treated broadly and have the vivacity and charm which are usually only associated with "peasant art." The same quality is found in the delightful minute color woodcuts. Touches of gold leaf have been used very effectively here and there in these little gems of decorativeness. Fairy tales—especially those of the snowy northland—should be illustrated in just such a manner.

Several of Mr. Gurschner's landscapes are included. "The Going Down of the Sun," a sensitive rendering of a beautiful sunset effect in the snowy waste, and "A Sunny Winter Day" and the many paintings of Tyrol valleys are all expressive of the artist's poetic response to nature's loveliness. Mountain scenery, from the point of view of organized design and composition, is not of the easiest for any painter to manipulate. The overpowering beauty and impressiveness of snowcapped peak are not easily transposed onto a few square feet of canvas. Nevertheless Mr. Gurschner has been able to convey something of the majestic beauty of his native land in these small land- and snow-scapes.

Successful exhibitions of his work have already been held in Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, in which latter country his greatest success was achieved at Nuremberg during the Dürer Centenary exhibition held there last summer, when critics and art lovers from all over Europe were visiting the old town.

F. R.

Courtesy of Harvard Theater Collection
MRS. BANDMANN-PALMER

"The Jade God"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—At the Cort Theater Ben Stein presents "The Jade God," a mystery drama by William E. Barry, from the novel by Alan Sullivan, directed by Walter Greenough. The cast:

Perkins ..... Margaret Wycherly
John Millicent ..... Rowland Dexter
Jack Derrick ..... Richard Nicholls
Edith Derrick ..... Gwyneth Gordon
Mrs. Thursby ..... Phyllis Joyce
John Martin ..... H. H. McCollum
Jean Millicent ..... Lyle Stackpole
Inspector Burke ..... Stanley Harrison
Blunt ..... Leslie King
Peters ..... Oscar Serlin

"The Jade God" will no doubt serve as well as others of its sort the purpose for which such entertainments are built, namely, that of stirring the audiences to such tension that "Oh's" and "Ah's" are not infrequent. "The Jade God" does not depart from the time-honored mystery play tradition that the intelligence of the audience is in no way appealed to.

The plot concerns the statue of a jade god which has been stolen from a temple in India. Several people seem bent on obtaining this image, even though it is reputed to bring trouble to anyone who possesses it. The players come into the one stage setting and mysteriously prowl around making mysterious exits through doors and windows. Heavy window curtains are drawn and opened many times to give somewhat of a reason for the electrician to lower and raise his lights, but what it all means is not clear.

How Margaret Wycherly, good actress though she is, can keep a straight face throughout the three acts of these proceedings is the real mystery. Richard Nicholls plays a novelist turned detective in a workmanlike style and Gwyneth Gordon often provided an agreeable feminine note during the performance. Leslie King played a fanatical servant of the image, with pervading slinking ways.

F. L. S.

G. Bernard Shaw's latest play, "The Apple Cart," is to be produced soon in Warsaw, Poland, Malvern, England, and New York City.

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"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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BOSTON

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Positively Last Week
THE GHOST TRAIN
Next Week—First Time in America
'The Man Who Changed His Name'
A comedy by Edgar Wallace with Ernest Glendinning

PLYMOUTH EVENINGS AT 8:20 Pop. $2 Mat. Tom'w
THE ACTORS' THEATRE, Inc. Present
BLANCHE YURKA in "THE WILD DUCK"
By HENRIK IBSEN

SHUBERT APOLLO Formerly B. F. Keith's 102 Tremont Street Han. 4520
EVES. AT 8:10 Pop. $1 Mat. Tom'w
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"BLOSSOM TIME"
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Pop. Mat. Wed. 50c, 75c, $1.00
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With VITAPHONE ORCHESTRA
EVES. 50c to $1.50 ~ MATS 50c to $1

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. SHERRIFF

MOROSCO Thea., 45th, W. B'y. Evs. 8:50 Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30
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BIRD in HAND
Original Cast, after a year in London

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NEW MOON
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Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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CAMPBELL'S ELECTRIC RANGE
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

An Advertising Manager Widely Known

"WHO is an outstanding woman advertising manager in New York City? I should name Miss Grace S. Walton, advertising manager of Julius Kayser & Co.," asserted one advertising authority in that great city of great advertising, adding that all of the women who held the position of actual advertising manager of important accounts could be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

When this interviewer approached Miss Walton's office a couple of hours later, a slight girlish figure with a fluff of dark hair and wide-awake brown eyes came outside her door to extend greeting and lead the visitor to a seat at her desk. The youthful impression remained upon closer contact, but it was seen to be balanced by an alert capability. This executive was obviously quite competent to assume the responsibilities of an account whose transactions represent a national and international business of impressive volume.

"How did you get to be an advertising manager?" was asked.

Content to Begin at Bottom

"When it became evident that I should have to take up some occupation," she replied, "I remembered that my father always had said there were opportunities in advertising, and while I never had done anything but have a happy social life and travel extensively, I decided to use to that end what equipment I had. I was educated at a fashionable New York school and later studied art at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. But I had no illusions. I knew I should have to start at the bottom, and in Minneapolis, my home town, my first job was that of telephone operator. Shortly afterward I went into an engraving department and began making layouts and doing retouching. This was followed within a few months by the job of copywriting and handling art work as assistant advertising manager in a big department store. After some additional department store experience and a brief period selling on the road, I put in a year on the editorial staff of the Dry Goods Economist, after which I joined the Kayser organization to write copy and do booklets; but at the end of four months I was made advertising manager.

"The essential in handling this line, which includes hosiery, gloves and underwear for women exclusively," Miss Walton continued, "is a comprehension of merchandising and styling and a capacity to get the woman's viewpoint on goods. I believe the company was convinced during my first months of work that I was capable of this, and they have left me singularly free to try out my ideas.

Finding Out

"My contacts in social life at home and in travel gave me an association with women of taste who had the means to purchase the best that the markets offer. That experience was of immediate value to me in my work. I had learned at first hand that women demand beauty in their garments and accessories, that color, materials and style appeal to their æsthetic taste even more than practicality does. You know that many women will choose the more pleasing article, even though they know another with less appeal may wear longer.

"Therefore, I keep to the fore the style and beauty as well as the good wearing qualities," continued Miss Walton. "We, of course, have the manufacturers' viewpoint, but it is equally necessary to keep the preferences of the public in view. In the earlier days of my work here, if a line did not seem to be moving, I went out on the road and went into the stores handling the goods, and went behind the counters and sold them to learn what the women customers had to say about them, what their objections were, and what they wanted in the goods that was lacking. In this way I learned much, and these valuable discoveries were at once transmuted into new merchandise, with new points, and then the goods sold. I still pursue this method, if cases arise where it seems desirable.

"It was my own idea, this selling behind the counter, and by learning merchandising facts in this practical way it has been possible to change the production, and put style appeal into garments, while emphasizing, too, the fine quality Kayser always puts out, and in the 6½ years I have been advertising manager, the business has increased by about 75 per cent."

Miss Walton asserted that the keynote of her advertising both at home and abroad is to keep abreast of the retailer if not one step ahead. Women's styles in dress are in a state of constant change, and fluctuations, for instance, in width and length of skirts and texture of materials for frocks react upon the garments beneath; so that, as is well known, undergarments for sportswear and those for evening are radically unlike. Therefore her advertising copy, she said, must record fashions in advance of their acceptance. The line she represents, she averred, has for 45 years been building a reputation for quality merchandise, and that reputation is established. The chief factor today to keep the business expanding and sales increasing is continually to add style to the quality, and to be in the front ranks of style leaders and exponents of the woman's viewpoint.

Miss Grace S. Walton, an Outstanding Advertising Manager.

Miss Walton was preparing for a trip to Europe, her third for the purpose of looking over the foreign field, since her advertising duties include also all advertising for the Kayser European offices. By her surveys of the foreign trade the business there is kept on the forward move, in line with the policy of the home office, and, likewise, the demands of women customers across the water receive the same discerning care that is given to the preferences of customers in the United States.

Talents May Lurk Under Bushels

It is not unnatural that a young woman filling so responsible a position should be known and recognized in the advertising field abroad, and on a former trip Miss Walton was invited to address a meeting in Copenhagen of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, at which there were present more than 60 foreign advertising persons who understood English.

Miss Walton has one hobby—horseback riding, though Central Park in New York is very far from offering such long free stretches of country as those through which she formerly rode at home.

The interviewer left that vibrant little office filled with the conviction that a charming young society girl may possess extraordinary business capacity, and without experience can, in necessity, become a brilliant success in a chosen field by virtue of hard work and the utilization of such graces and intellectual equipment as have been acquired during a happy girlhood.

J. S. J.

Woman Authority on Codices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest

ONE of the newest branches of the history of art is that devoted to the study of the illuminations which adorn the codices handed down from the past. In this work, a leading part is played by Dr. Edith Hoffmann, deputy chief of the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest. A famous connoisseur of the artistic treasures of Hungary, she has specialized in the Corvinius Codices in Hungarian and Italian, which are among the most precious literary treasures in central Europe. The Museum Library, enriched by gifts from the Szechenyi family and by Count Alexander Apponyi's "Hungarica," contains more than 500,000 volumes, including 600 codices, of which 130 are illuminated. A large number of the latter are Italian, Hungarian, German or French in origin; the large number of the former—there are 69 in Italian—show how close was the cultural connection between these two peoples. Dr. Hoffmann has just published a book on this great collection, and on the library as a whole, which is the first of its kind to appear in Hungarian. It is not merely a catalogue, but also an artistic treatise including a historical account of Hungarian codices of the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. She is particularly interested in the book collections of medieval times, concerning which she has another work in preparation. She is also a great authority on Hungarian painters and sketchers of the Biedmeyer period, in the nineteenth century.

The Etiquette of Travel

III—The Well-Planned Arrival

ONE of the characteristics of the experienced traveler is freedom from hurry and confusion. This does much for the general good, as does also a ready co-operation and a willingness to comply with established rules and regulations of travel. These qualities are fundamentals of good manners, on which the code of etiquette for any occasion is based. The end of a voyage, with the activities and formalities incident to it, presents much of interest and information in the way of customary procedure.

Foresight and promptness are two important factors in travel comfort, and in connection with the end of a voyage these qualities result in the tourist being supplied with the currency of the country in which she is to land and a reservation for the boat train. Both are arranged for with the purser, although it is better to provide oneself with the foreign money before embarking. This sum should be in small bills and change to be used for tips to porters, for taxi fares and the like before one can have a travelers' check cashed. The reservation for the boat train should be made as soon as the sale of tickets is announced on the ship's bulletin. An early reservation enables a group to have a compartment together. The first class cars or carriages (voitures) consist of corridor cars with compartments for four or six passengers. The seats are divided into comfortable chairlike sections by upholstered arms. When for four only, the furnishing usually consists of four armchairs and between each pair of chairs there is a small table. The second class cars are almost identical in outward appearance, but interior arrangements and appointments vary. Each compartment accommodates eight instead of six, the seats are not divided by arms and the upholstery is not as good. In all compartments the seats face each other, so that half the passengers ride backward. The average tourist is satisfied with second class. Third class is usually unsuitable, except in England, where it takes the place of the continental second class. On a trip which includes boat as well as train, as in going from France to England, one usually pays second class on the train and first class on the boat. This may be done at the time of buying the ticket or the excess fare for first class may be paid to the ticket collector on the boat. The customary procedure is for the tourist to go direct to the first-class section of the boat as if the extra fare had already been paid. It is well to understand these minor details when making reservations.

Over Night in Port Town

It should also be borne in mind that if one is traveling independently there is no obligation to take the boat train. It is a pleasant experience to remain in the port town over night, provided one has the time. The trip to one's ultimate destination can then be made in a local train with stopovers at any points of especial interest. The boat train is always an express demanding through tickets and seldom making a stop.

A ship may call at several different ports before the end of the voyage, this referring to the usual transatlantic trips and not the cruises. At each port of call passengers disembark and the customary procedure is carried out with regard to inspection of passports and visas by customs officials, who come on board for that purpose. Instructions are posted on the ship's bulletin and must be strictly complied with. The disembarking passengers, according to classes, are informed in which public room of the ship to assemble for this formal, official inspection of passports and visas. Each passenger then receives a landing card which should be kept in an accessible place with one's passport and boat-train ticket. This procedure may vary somewhat on different ships, but is the one generally followed. It is well to be informed as to the manner of disembarking, whether by tender or at the pier. All these incidentals are helpful and make it easier to conform to the etiquette of each occasion.

Luggage Tagged

All cabin luggage should be ready promptly at the time specified on the bulletin board, as such pieces are collected by the room stewards well in advance of disembarking. Each article should be plainly tagged and bear a gummed label with the initial of the passenger's last name. Baggage is sorted according to initials when arranged for customs inspection. Such labels can be obtained on the ship if not secured before embarking.

It is often an excellent plan to collect one's steamer pillows, books and any unwanted wraps, and check them on the ship, awaiting the return trip. This applies only to the tourists who have purchased round-trip tickets and are returning on a ship of the same line, though not necessarily the same boat. It is well to inquire definitely as to such an arrangement, however, and state on what ship one is to return and from what port one sails. Properly carried out, this freedom from unwarranted steamer paraphernalia is fequently a great saving of trouble and expense.

Leave-taking on shipboard should be quite casual except among those who have been closely associated during the voyage by reason of similar tastes or proximity. It is customary to exchange visiting cards, with address, telephone number and any other personal information enabling the new acquaintance easily to locate one, should opportunity offer. It is also the gracious thing to take leave of any ship officer with whom one has had any dealings during the voyage or make some pleasant farewell remark of commendation to an official who may be conveniently near as one leaves the ship.

The customary procedure is to inspect hand luggage only at the port and heavy luggage at final destination. The usual arrangement is that customs inspectors stand inside an immense hollow square formed of broad counters on which the small luggage is placed. Over these counters, dividing it in imaginary sections, are suspended immense initials to correspond with the initials on the labels of the bags and suitcases. After one has all the pieces together, the inspector asks perfunctory questions as to dutiable articles they contain and is entitled to thorough examination of each article if he has the time and inclination so to do. Courtesy begets courtesy and it is well to have keys ready at hand and indicate that straps easily unfasten. When the final chalk mark of the inspector is on each piece, the porter takes them to the boat train and does not leave until all one's belongings are compactly stowed away under seats or in overhead racks. This porter is to be tipped suitably for the number of pieces he has carried. The equivalent of a dime for each article is sufficient abroad, though not so considered in America. Unfortunately the tourist is often embarrassed in a foreign country by a porter's insistence on a larger tip than first given. After having paid what seems just it is better to ignore the one who attempts to extort more.

If one is to be met at destination, the arriving traveler should follow exactly the arrangement made, it being assumed that time and point of meeting have been carefully outlined. There are usually plenty of porters to take one's hand luggage and follow one to the arranged point of meeting. In France, especially, it is more expeditious to summon porters from the compartment window, the luggage frequently being removed through windows instead of doors. In engaging a taxi, it is wise to go to the official starter as there is usually a record made of each taxi sent out, together with its destination, so that the trip can be traced, if necessary. The uniformed representative of a reliable tourist agency is generally to be found on the arrival of important trains. He will be a safe one to ask for advice.

[This is the third of a series of four articles on the Etiquette of Travel, which are appearing each Tuesday].

Women's Organizations

SEVERAL letters have been received since the article which appeared in this column on April 9 concerning the subject of manuscript clubs for women. The writers of these letters are interested to know more about the organization of such clubs, and ask for a short list of books which might serve as a nucleus of a library for such groups.

Two or three women who are interested in writing are a sufficient number with which to start a manuscript club. If one woman who is actively engaged in journalism, as a reporter, columnist, or some one of the many phases of newspaper work now open to women, is a member of the group, she will have sources of contact which will be invaluable to those members who have had less experience. If one or two women who are successful in "free lancing" will join the group, they will be valuable members. A writer of poems brings æsthetic appreciation and a short story writer adds imagination. Each one of these women will have friends who belong to their especial "persuasion" of literary work, and so the club will grow. So much for the beginnings.

Each club will decide what shall be the requirements for membership. Some clubs, organized by and for professional writers, require successful placing of manuscripts, and some even authorship of books, as eligibility to membership. These, of course, are clubs composed of those who have "arrived" and are not particularly interested in those who are still climbing the hill. Others, and we suspect these are the ones whose members get the greatest "thrills" and who advance most rapidly in their avocation, require simply an earnest desire and firm resolution to express their thoughts beautifully and well through the written word.

* * *

There are two great lessons which members of such a club learn and which probably make as great a contribution to their happiness as any success which may come to them through their pens. They are the ability to give honest, constructive criticism in a kindly, helpful manner, and to accept such criticism gratefully and cheerfully. A manuscript over which we have worked and which we have loved is much like our child. It seems at first difficult when we are told that pink is not becoming to Mary who has red hair, or that Tommy would be more in character in other surroundings, but quiet consideration of these things after they have been brought to our attention, may make our penchild very popular with the publishers.

Perhaps a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian, will be enough officers for the new club, others being appointed as the club grows and the occasion arises.

* * *

Two books that are invaluable to clubs or individuals interested in writing might form the nucleus of the library, and additions will be made from the rich store of books and magazines for writers.

First, "Where and How to Sell Manuscripts," by William B. McCourtie. ($3.50. Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass.) This book is in its fifth edition and has just been revised to date. It contains a remarkably complete list of literary markets among English-speaking peoples, with especial attention given to periodicals likely to purchase manuscripts most freely. A club, or individuals, making use of this book will save themselves, as well as publishers, much time and disappointment since the general requirements of each publication are given.

The other book is "The Free-Lance Writer's Handbook," edited by William Dorsey Kennedy. ($5. The Writer Publishing Company, Cambridge, Mass.) In this book the various forms of writing are discussed by successful authors. One chapter is devoted to manuscript clubs, the the text being written by Ada Borden Stevens, who is president of the Rhode Island branch of the American League of Pen Women and a member of the Boston Manuscript Club. Literary markets are also listed in this book.

Dinner for One—and More!

Panbroiled Steak French Fried Potatoes
Creamed Cauliflower Celery Hearts
Dutch Apple Pie

Panbroiled Steak

Select two small sirloin steaks. After wiping them with a clean damp cloth, lay them in a very hot frying pan that has been lightly greased with suet or oil to prevent burning. Turn the meat every 10 seconds, but do not pierce it and so liberate the juices. If any fat gathers in the pan, turn it off. When the meat is done, lay it on a hot platter and spread it with 1 teaspoonful of butter while the fat is being reheated in the frying pan. Turn this over the meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve immediately.

French Fried Potatoes

Cut peeled raw potatoes into wedge-shaped pieces, long strips, thick or thin, as desired. Or latticed potatoes may be prepared, or potato curls, with special cutters that are very inexpensive. Drop the pieces into cold water and leave them for 30 minutes; drain, wipe dry and drop them into hot fat. Medium-sized pieces will require about four and one-half minutes to cook. Drain on absorbent paper, sprinkle with salt and serve immediately. If they stand they may become soggy as well as cold.

Creamed Cauliflower

Cut the stalk and all leaves from a small, firm, white head of cauliflower and soak, head down, in cold salted water at least 30 minutes. Remove any scum before draining the cauliflower. Boil steadily until it is tender in water that just covers the head. Cook uncovered and add no salt if it is desired that the vegetables should be as white as possible when done. Use only one-half of the head for creamed cauliflower for two persons, keeping the rest in the refrigerator to serve later as a salad or escalloped. Cut the half into two pieces, or separate into flowerettes, and pour over a cream sauce made by melting 1 tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and blending with it one tablespoonful of flour, ⅛ of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. When the mixture is frothy, pour in gradually, stirring constantly, ½ of a cupful of milk. Stir constantly until the sauce is thick and smooth, add the cauliflower and cook until that is well heated through. Serve very hot.

Dutch Apple Pie

Line a small deep pan with plain pastry and fill it with tart apples peeled, cored and quartered. Sprinkle generously with sugar and cinnamon and dot well with butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are nearly done, then pour over them about ½ of a cupful of cream and finish baking. Cool and serve. The cream may be omitted, but it makes a most delicious pie.

To Save Time

In the morning, make the pie, cook the cauliflower and prepare the sauce for it. Prepare the celery hearts and put them on the ice to crisp. Wipe the meat and put it in the refrigerator so it will be ready for broiling when needed.

About three-quarters of an hour before serving time, peel and cut the potatoes and put them into cold water. Add the sauce to the cauliflower and reheat in the double boiler. Set the table. Broil the meat; one never gains anything by trying to do something else when preparing this dish, so give it undivided attention. Put the platter in a moderate oven to keep hot while you fry the potatoes. Serve dinner immediately.

Handkerchiefs Yield a Livelihood

Enid, Okla.

STARTING as a novelty idea, Mrs. Hewer Rochester of Enid, Okla., has built up a fancy handkerchief business which calls for the employment of 14 trained assistants and 60 piece workers.

Last year more than 50,000 individually executed handkerchiefs were made and embroidered under Mrs. Rochester's direction, every one of them finding a ready sale.

She went into the handkerchief business several years ago when suddenly deprived of all visible means of support. She had long been regarded as an artist in fine embroidery squares. All through the year she would put in her spare time making these handkerchiefs for Christmas gifts.

So Mrs. Rochester carried one of these cobweb creations to the office where she was employed, and a visitor asked whether it would be possible to purchase one of them. Right then and there a handkerchief business was born that has grown by leaps and bounds and gives pleasant employment, to say nothing of substantial pay checks, to many women and girls.

The first year she made 108 handkerchiefs, the next 600, then 1300, and 3600, until now she turns out 50,000 a year.

"An interesting angle of the business," says Mrs. Rochester, is the perpetual search for new designs for the embroidery. I often get ideas from the most unlikely sources. The etching on a sherbet glass, the stitching on the toe of a sports slipper, the carving of a picture frame or the tooling on the back of some old book may give me a valuable idea."

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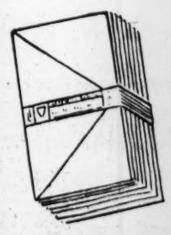

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EDUCATIONAL

Paris, to American Students Who Seek It in Rising Numbers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN students are entering French universities in increasingly large numbers, and advice is being sought of American educators who have been there as to the best manner of fitting into the French environment and atmosphere so that the American student may make the most of the opportunities for contact with a foreign people. Prof. Henri Peyre, of the French department of Yale University, tells these students, writing in the Yale News, that it is essential that the social life be cultivated, if a complete picture of France is to be obtained.

"French universities have made a great effort, since the war, to adapt themselves to the needs of foreigners who go over there in ever-increasing numbers," Professor Peyre says. "The American student who decides to study in Paris in any branch whatever will find out very quickly how to satisfy his needs and, if he tries to understand, that is to like, what is different from his native country and his Alma Mater, he is sure to enjoy living in the Latin quarter. Now and then, he will miss his bacon and eggs in the morning. November will seem to him somewhat dreary without Thanksgiving. After five or six months, he will get a little tired of explaining to curious French inquirers why America adopted prohibition. And he may be at times bewildered to find his French friends so intensely intellectual and so serious about their work. But such small annoyances are a light price to pay for the broader outlook on things which will be his after some months of study and social life in Paris.

Much Freedom

"The feature which will strike him most is probably the great freedom enjoyed by students in a French university. There is a much wider gap in France between secondary education given in lycées and life at a university, than between a "prep" school and a college, or between the undergraduate and the graduate work in this country. No required reading, no quizzes, no reports, no getting up in a hurry for an 8:20 class, and the number of cuts really unlimited, since one may not go to the courses once in the whole year. The same independent freedom is found in the manner of living: any student may have a room wherever he pleases, and eat at any restaurant he chooses.

"A hermit's life would be out of place for an American student in a foreign university. The best thing for him will be, on the contrary, to speak as much French as possible, and get all the social life he can.

"He will first have a chance to meet French friends among the students who attend the same courses as he—for, if attendance is not compulsory, it is none the less regular. Of course, the tendency is always for the newcomer to begin by taking 10 or 12 courses, and gradually to reduce the number to three or four. French professors have a reputation for eloquence, and the American student will receive there his best lessons of dignified, pure French. Very soon he will feel the influence of the environment—and the grave, bare lecture rooms of the Sorbonne, the intent seriousness of his fellow listeners, the appearance of the professor in his frock coat, with his black, pointed beard, and his studied gestures when putting on and taking off his gloves—all that, enhanced by the respectful attitude of the appariteur, ritually carrying the decanter of water and the glass with two lumps of sugar, will both amuse and impress him, until he feels at home there and pronounces French like the most Parisian of Frenchmen.

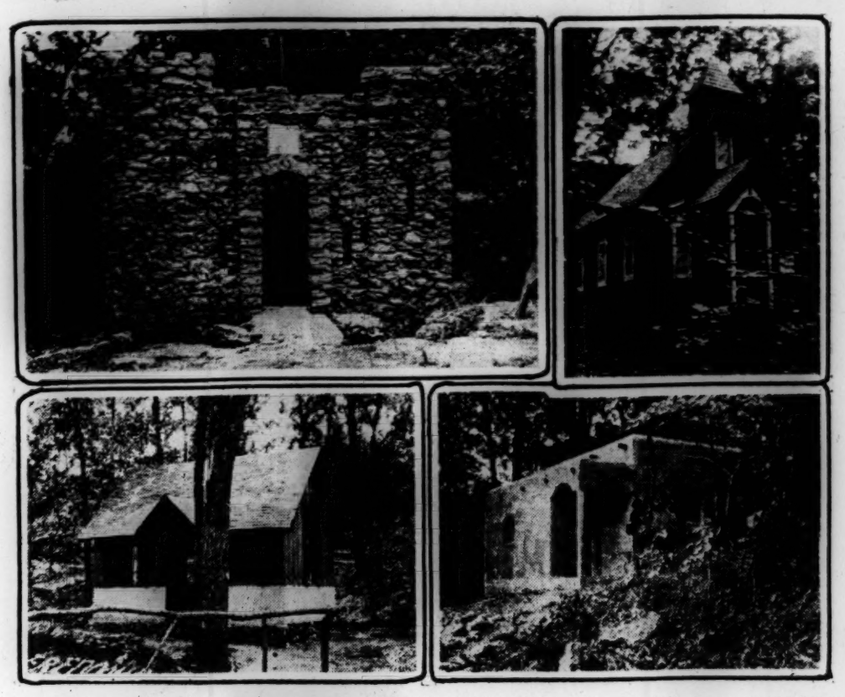
"The Cours publics, also a typically French institution, will provide the curious American with another source of entertainment. There he will listen to the most eloquent maitres reading some piece of poetry or commenting upon some philosophical text for the benefit of the gens du monde. Students are but a small fraction of the audience in such lectures. The first rows are always occupied by a few old gentlemen in whiskers, nodding in approval whenever they think they understand, and many old and young ladies, listening in rapture, and laughing or crying, as the topic and the tone of the lecturer requires. No cours public has ever eclipsed the memory of Bergson's, when those desirous to get a seat had to come three hours in advance and sit through lectures on the languages of Central Asia, the use of the past participle in Herodotus, the metrics of Ronsard, before being able to hear the philosopher expounding his then fashionable doctrine. The few students who could sneak in had to stand at the back of the room, and the tale is that no one of them could ever manage to catch a glimpse of the lecturer's face, owing to the forest of large women's hats, with the hatpins dangerously sticking out. The Cours publics of the Sorbonne are still followed by fashionable society, but women's hats are somewhat smaller nowadays.

To the Restaurants

"After the lectures, the students will flock to one of the many restaurants of the Latin Quarter, where they will have a meal for from 5 to 30 francs. The cheaper restaurants will often be the most picturesque; there the French boys and girls discuss the professor's course with a precise and severely critical clear-sightedness which will at first amaze our young American. Lively conversation is always to be enjoyed with French students, and it helps one to forget the toughness of the boeuf a la mode, if boeuf there be.

"Outside of the courses, some of the most profitable hours of a student are spent in the library of the Sorbonne, on the second floor, next to the old church where Richelieu is buried. That library, the second largest in France, may first strike the American student as being inefficiently run. Indeed, few Americans can quite forgive it for being closed daily from 12 to 2 p. m., during which hours every civilized Parisian is supposed to be peacefully enjoying his lunch. But the amount of work done by the students, as we know, is not necessarily in proportion with the efficiency of the libraries.

"Finally, all sorts of clubs will welcome the student at the Sorbonne. A Section britannique even gathers the French students of English, and the American, who, for many French people, is not especially different from a British, will be cordially received there. If he does not want to meet too many of his compatriots, he will join the Association des Etudiants. In its picturesque building, near the quays of the Seine, that association provides its members with reading-rooms, musical entertainments, and dances, where the most friendly spirit prevails. But the best social life in France is always to be had on the streets and in the cafés, and there no advice can be given. The choice of a favorite café depends upon one's friends, the politeness of the waiter and the comfort afforded by the banquettes—in a word, it is so important and difficult an affair that it can be decided only after a prolonged stay in Paris."



A Few of the Buildings Planned by the Sekan Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, at Their Camp on the Osage Indian Reservation—Feudal Castle, Little Church in the Wildwood, Old English Cabin and Indian Adobe.

Camp Quarters on Historic Models by Boy Scouts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Benedict, Kan.

ON A high crag, outside of Benedict, Kan., a feudal castle of field stone and mortar overlooks a most interesting Boy Scout camp. It is the camp of the Sekan Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. A stranger walking through the woods would be amazed to find there buildings that look as if they had stepped out of history books. There is a little church in a valley in the wildwood, and near it a small English cabin with long blinds. A little farther on, surmounting a wooded knoll, there is an Indian adobe hut. They are only a few of the buildings in this wonderful camp which has been built for the use of the boys of Kansas to furnish them with inspiration and adventure during their vacations.

Sharing With Others

It was only a year ago this March that John T. Wilson, Scout executive at Chanute, Kan., decided that he would like to have for the Scouts in his council a camp that would furnish inspiration for them. By April work was started on a feudal castle which would impress upon the boys who attended the camp the spirit of the knighthood of Saxony and Normandy as one of the attributes of a true Scout. By the time the camping season opens this summer nearly a score of buildings, each representative of some period in the world's history, will be ready for occupancy. The camp is not a selfish venture for Boy Scouts alone, for they have already agreed to share its facilities with all of the other boy and girl organizations in the Chanute district of Kansas. The purpose of the camp is to provide wholesome recreation, character development, romantic adventure and a worth-while vocation for the children of Kansas.

Although the regular program of character building and citizenship training of the Boy Scouts of America will be carried out in this camp which is dedicated "to the youth of today and tomorrow," Mr. Wilson says: "Every boy has in his makeup the lure of the out-of-doors. Water, fire, woods, caves, animals, birds and insects all interest him. His fullest appreciation of these things and the character values that he may find in them depends upon his opportunity to know them intimately. Camping provides leadership in an environment conducive to the greatest development in mind, body and character. Camping, properly supervised, is getting next to God and nature with an understanding mind and a responsive heart. It is the inability of the average man to appreciate the 'little flower in the crannied wall' that makes him incapable of understanding 'what God and man is.' Camping also provides a social contact to be found nowhere else. It is a miniature world where citizenship training comes naturally."

Romance of Pioneer Days

This camp in Kansas has attempted to carry down to the boys of today the romance of pioneer days. Instead of so many cabins all alike in military precision, each cabin is distinctive and typical of some historic building. When you drop suddenly from the prairie down into this densely wooded canyon you seem to have a feeling that you have been transplanted from the twentieth century back to the days of knights and castle walls, drawbridge, moat and clanging chains. For there is the old feudal castle and there is the old adobe hut of the Indians of the Southwest, and the little old English cabin with its quaintness. Near by is the Little Church in the Wildwood, a quiet place where boys may retire to read and write home, or have chapel. Of course, there is the Little Red Schoolhouse of the early pioneers, with its real school bell and initials carved on the door. The Old Mill on the stream with its creaking wheel—a relic of past days. Close by is the Old Dutch Colonial Cabin, and farther down is the more modern American Bungalow. This is just the beginning of a plan that will preserve for future generations of boys and girls reproductions of various types of habitation used by different races of people all over the world. The old Log Cabin will be built soon. In the big general assembly lodge and mess hall there is a great fireplace, into the face of which have been built stones of historic interest from all over the world. Here boys will learn history without knowing it. What boy wouldn't dream dreams as he sits in front of this fireplace with its great iron crane and steaming pot? Plans are under way to place about the camps in appropriate settings gems of literature carrying a message to the heart from the things of nature. Incidentally, the boys as they play about may learn who Bryant, Wordsworth, Shelley and Tennyson were.

And all of this is now located on an old Osage Indian reservation where remain some of the same ancient trees under which the Redskins held their council fires many moons ago. We believe no better location could be found for Camp Cauble. One of the first requirements of a good camp is good water. A fine spring comes out of a cliff high above the camp site, so that we have a real water system. A crooked creek winding lazily among the trees with its "Old Swimming Hole" and gravel bottom pools; great rock ledges, passage ways, caves and paths, all combine to make this a place to charm the heart of any true boy.

More Imagination to Natural Sciences!

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — More imagination and less formalism is needed in the teaching of natural science in the schools, according to John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of high schools in New York. Dr. Tildsley, in an address just delivered before the American Institute, disclosed the results of a questionnaire which he had submitted to a large number of pupils and teachers. It showed, he said, a marked preference for courses presented in a "human" rather than abstract manner.

Teachers are ignoring the possibilities of natural science by making it too mechanistic and mathematical, Dr. Tildsley declared.

"Our boys and girls are generally introduced to physics by being handed a ruler or a set of scales and set to measure or weigh minute portions for an hour in order to impress them with the necessity of accuracy," he continued. "They are told that physics is a science of measurement. What a prospect for youth, bubbling with live interests, to sit for a year, measuring and weighing!"

In contrast, Dr. Tildsley emphasized the interest which is aroused by laboratory experiments in which the students glimpse the significance of the things which they see taking place before them. In the field of chemistry, Dr. Tildsley's questionnaire showed that 3241 pupils preferred the laboratory study of elements and compounds while 2812 preferred the applications of chemistry to daily life. In physics, a preference for electricity was shown by 2859 pupils as compared with 1837 who expressed a preference for mechanics.

Unusual Art School in Spanish Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—In a small village situated in the arid plains of La Mancha, the scene of Don Quixote's adventures, a young Negro has founded a school of art and is running his classes of drawing and painting so successfully that he has attracted the notice of the Madrid press. Villarrobledo is the name of the village, and only those who have had experience of the life with its terrible limitations in the almost medieval "pueblos"—only a few hours from the capital of Spain—can realize what this means to the young people of the district on which the presence of this hard-working young Negro, hailing from the island of Cuba, will have a most beneficial influence. In the words of Cervantes put in the mouth of Sancho Panza, "Donde menos se espera salta la liebre" (where least it is expected, there appears the hare).

Coming from even distant villages, numerous pupils attend his classes, and the number of regular students now reaches 250 with which the teacher can cope, thanks to the help and support from the local municipal authorities. The case is quite without precedent in the annals of rural districts where not only is little opportunity generally afforded for peasant children to develop natural talent but home life itself does not make for the practice of hobbies and art of any kind.

The Parent

Marseilles, France

Dear Editor:

I too am a parent, though my young ones have left the nest, and only one remains at home. Ever since the day the Monitor was first published I have been a subscriber, but when my trio were small the Parent Column had not been instituted. I wish it had been, for the suggestions from the young mothers would have been very helpful.

Every word in our Monitor is of value. I turn to read "Snubs" as eagerly as a child, while "O. S." is like a personal friend. It is my joy not to waste a single number of our marvelous paper. I send the papers with the French, Russian, German and Italian translations of the metaphysical article to friends in Paris and Berlin, while the others go to the Reading Rooms in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Greece, respectively. It would give me much pleasure to hear of anyone wishing to read the metaphysical article in Spanish and Yiddish.

Marseilles is a wonderful port; it is to me a thrilling thought to realize that at any moment we could step on to a steamer and sail for either London, Amsterdam, New York, Buenos Aires, Port Said, Ceylon, Bombay, Shanghai, Melbourne or San Francisco. The world brought to one's front doorstep.

A walk round the "Vieux Port" makes one see how many different kinds of shellfish are edible, though I must confess I have not myself sampled the eating of the same, in the open, with only a piece of bread in one's hand, in lieu of a knife and fork. The glorious Provençal sky is overhead, the blue Mediterranean at one's feet, oranges from Spain are being unloaded from a large sailing vessel, by stalwart women; the atmosphere is luminous with clear freshness.

The charms of Provence are well known, but how many have seen the small but beautiful Roman arches at St. Chamas, or the interesting little town of Salon, or the carvings on the church at St. Gilles? Provence is very modern, too, as is seen in the great airport at Marignane, 20 kilometers from here, on the huge Etang de Berre.

I take great interest in stamps, and am always glad to receive any from out-of-the-way countries, and to send some in return.

(Mrs.) E. A. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Birmingham, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I have subscribed for the Monitor something over 10 years and every year I appreciate it more. There are very few letters I am sure in the parent column which I have missed.

Reading the Monitor is my recreation and I never find that it palls.

It would be a real joy to me to have a correspondent in the United States, which it has been my desire to visit as long as I can remember and which some day I hope will be possible.

As will be seen I live in a busy industrial town just about in the center of England. We are a long way, as distances go here, from the sea, and I think it would be lovely to hear from someone who lives in a quiet place, who would like to write of the beauties of nature, the sea, peaceful valleys, fresh hill-tops and wide open spaces. I love these things and the birds and trees and flowers.

I also love my fellowman and find much happiness in living where there are many opportunities for service. In fact though I love the sea and country, I think I would choose to live in a town. Never can I say what a feast of good things our paper is to me. It gives me that which has never literally come my way, travel.

I shall hope very much to hear from someone and I shall always be most happy to meet and help in any way possible anyone visiting this city.

Though a great commercial center, Birmingham is not an ugly town and it is a splendid center for sightseeing, being quite near to Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, Warwick, Leamington, Lichfield, Cheltenham and the Cotswold Hills, Malvern and many other interesting places.

Thank you, Mr. Editor, for your kind co-operation in this happy idea for making friends. (Mrs.) B. M. B.

♦ ♦ ♦

Co-operative Home Making

Chicago

In a home of a friend of mine, the household arrangements always seem to run so smoothly. One explanation is doubtless the efficient organization of all household tasks, but the other, more interesting to readers of this column, certainly lies in the way in which the children have always shared in the joys and responsibilities of home management.

From the time that my friend's two daughters were tiny girls they helped with the housework, doing the lightest of tasks. Many children learn to help, but few, like these girls, are made responsible for what they do. If a task was neglected the work remained undone until the delinquent realized that nobody else was going to take care of that part of the work. No one interfered with another's province, so gradually the girls learned to want their work to show itself as well done.

From the time they were 11 they had an allowance for clothes. Although their mother would help and went shopping with them, she let them have their way and sometimes make mistakes, rather than guide all their decisions. In fact, she admits that the hardest thing she had to do was not in getting children to do their share, but in withholding unsolicited parental advice.

"Boys as well as girls can be given their little kingdoms in the home, choosing tasks suited to them," she explains, "for only with responsibility is interest aroused. But the mother must remember that if work remains undone it is not her responsibility.

"When my girls were in high school we began a plan that has worked ever since," she told me one day. "Each takes a turn at household management. The one in charge handles the household finances, buys supplies, does the cooking, assigns special tasks to the others and does the inviting of guests. If one of my girls was housekeeper I no more thought of asking guests of my own without consulting her than she would when it was my week to manage. In that way we each had a time when we felt free to invite our particular friends and if some unexpected entertaining seemed necessary, we consulted first to see whether we would be interfering with the housekeeper's plans. More than once one of us has entertained outside our home because the one in charge that week had a party planned; but again, any one of us changes her plans to accommodate another when possible, and we often do another's work for a day or two so some outside party may not be missed. Such 'borrowed time' is always paid back within a week or two. We all work together for about 20 minutes before a meal is served and clear up afterward, but the housekeeper assigns our tasks.

"We have a laundress, a cleaning woman, and a man who comes a half day a week, so the heavy work is done. The 'housekeeper' for the week receives her household money each Monday to cover usual expenses. Such matters as housecleaning or refurnishing are taken care of by a special fund. When we moved into our present home, we all helped to select the furnishings, my husband and I having final decision on the main rooms, but the girls making selection for their own rooms.

"The hardest part of this whole idea is for the mother to step out of the manager's rôle, but if she has a good housekeeping system and adequate equipment, this shifting of authority is one of her greatest assets in making her children self-helpful and interested in their home and it also gives her free time for herself that she can count on and plan for in advance." R. B. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Mirror of Politeness

A mother was recently asked what formula she had so effectively used to implant politeness in her children.

"I am always polite to them," she answered unhesitatingly.

Value of Radiocast Lessons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

TEACHERS who were listening to the radiocast lessons given by the British Broadcasting Corporation at a conference of educational associations involuntarily answered the questions asked by the invisible lecturer—which was a proof to themselves that he could arrest attention. He was not preaching to the converted. Less than a dozen out of about 100 teachers present had receiving sets in their schools, and they were there to find out what the B. B. C. could give their children which they could not.

It was a lesson from history, told in story form and in a conversational manner. In order to bring the children right into the domestic life of the fifteenth century the lecturer introduced them to "Eleanor," who was about to be married. She was only twelve years old.

"You mustn't look surprised," said the Voice, "little girls in those days were often engaged when they were four or five years old. Now will you answer this question: When does a girl come of age today?"

The Voice answered it: "Twenty-one: Eleanor's age reversed."

Intimate Contacts in History

"Now I know exactly what Eleanor was thinking about. Yes, I do! She was thinking about her trousseau, and her father was thinking of how much money it would cost! Turn to page 27 in your book and you will see him counting out his money. Perhaps your teacher would write on the blackboard the names of these coins of the fifteenth century—noble, angel, and rose-noble. A rose-noble was worth about 10 shillings. The garment this merchant is wearing would take a great deal of material and cost a good deal of money. But he would leave it to a relative; clothes in those days were handed down from one generation to another."

The Voice went on telling of the bride's cloth of gold or silver dress, her jeweled headdress, and the knife in her girdle, and later on the children were told how, at the banquet, every guest brought his own knife, and fingers were the only forks in those days. They learned that there were no cars, no carriages, nor even coaches then; that Eleanor walked, or rode on horseback, or was carried in a litter to the church. They listened to a cathedral choir, and medieval music, and were told of the shower of golden wheat descending on the bride instead of rice.

"I should like to teach history in that way," said a secondary school teacher at the end, "but there is not time, for a certain amount of ground has to be covered or the girls would not pass their examinations. These are supplementary lessons and therefore I wish we could have them between 12 and 2:30 p. m. The girls cannot always go out to play games during the winter, and they would enjoy the talks."

The criticism of the next demonstration, "A Travel Talk," was that the lecturer spoke too fast. It was all right when he described Ceylon, the "Pearl of the Orient," and Colombo, the "Charing Cross of the East," but when he talked of the growing of a certain food plant there was too much for a child to remember unless it had been given slowly. Much would remain with the child for it was a real visit of "George and I"—George who called the natives "Ceylonese" instead of Cingalese.

The Special Values

These impressions of travel by a traveler, the director of education, B. B. C., claimed, could not be given by the ordinary class teacher. Neither could talks on music by Sir Walford Davies, nor French lessons with the voice and language of a Frenchman. An investigation in Kent made in 20 urban schools and 42 rural schools had revealed the unanimous opinion of the teachers that wireless lessons are a stimulus to clever children. Other conclusions arrived at by the teachers were that the radiocast lessons imparted a knowledge of facts; stimulated interest in ways which could be definitely observed; created impressions as durable as those produced by their ordinary lessons; did not encourage inattention; gave the teachers fresh ideas for lessons; interested some parents in the work their children did in school.

The director answered the suggestion that radiocast lessons to so many children would bring about "mass production," by pointing out that the radiocast lessons are always a supplement; they never take the place of the ordinary lessons. For this reason they had been confined to the afternoons.

"We realize," he said, "that children grow in mental stature by their own efforts with the aid of their teachers," and therefore the radiocast lessons must always be stimulating and provocative; the lecturer must all the time be asking questions, and inciting the children to puzzle things out for themselves.

Better Business Letters

By CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

16—The Modern Mechanical Make-Up of a Business Letter

(Concluded)

The Complimentary Close, continued. An analysis of such closes as *Gratefully yours* and *Earnestly yours* will prove why they can be used with telling effect. For example, if you are writing a letter expressing your appreciation of some favor that has been granted you, what could be more appropriate than to close with

Gratefully yours?

And if you are writing a collection letter, the tone of which is a bit firmer than usual, wouldn't

Earnestly yours

be pertinent?

To many dictators these complimentary closes may be new and it may take a little courage to employ them, but I can assure you that, used with discretion, they are unquestionably relevant.

One more. If you receive a letter from anyone telling you that he will be glad to do such and such a thing for you and he closes with

Sincerely yours

don't you feel just a little bit happier than you would if the letter closed with

Yours truly?

Think it over—carefully!

A few more hints, and I must go on to another topic.

Leave margins of at least 1¼ inches on a letter of average length. As a rule, letters of more than one paragraph should be single spaced. Ordinarily, a paragraph should not contain more than eight lines. Long paragraphs are difficult to read and mar the appearance of a letter. On the other hand, avoid making several paragraphs of the same number of lines, especially three-line paragraphs, for they give the letter a chopped-up appearance.

Sign every letter with ink—in legible, businesslike handwriting. Rubber stamps are discourteous and a typewritten signature is an indication of indifference, or laziness, or both.

Such notations as "Dictated but not read," and "Mr. Doe left the office before signing," have no place in the modern business letter.

There are many, many more points that might be taken up in connection with the mechanical make-up, but we must consider other subjects now.

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(NEXT WEEK—"BREVITY HAS CASH VALUE.")

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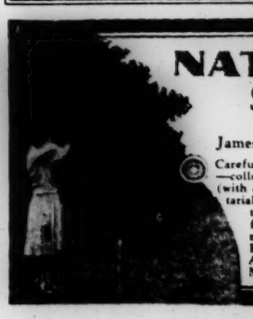

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THE HOME FORUM

Ship A-Hoy!

I HAVE been watching a sailboat circling the harbor at Provincetown, and the bustle on all the boats that are getting out of their winter habitat in response to the call of May. I should like to be under that sail, instead of by a wicker table on this sun porch. The shine of the bay in the May sunshine has carried me, by its sparkling fancy, with the sailors who have given their years to adventures on the sea, with the explorers who have pursued its far boundaries and boundless depths, with the painters who have made canvases of its thundering waves, its quiet peace and far-reaching expanse, and with the poets who have sung of its surf and silver. I voyage with this company as I sit reading Chatterton's story, "Sailing Ships."

This morning, before I went to the harbor, I was studying that book of pictures, "Man the Miracle Maker." Mr. Van Loon told me of that stirring series of events which led man in his conquest over the water-world; first a log float, then a skin sail, then an oar, then a rudder, then an anchor, then the compass, and at last a self-propelled ship. Today, ships are still, step by step, surpassing those of a decade past, becoming safer, more luxurious, more intelligent and spectacular. The ships of tomorrow, like other manifestations of human progress, will lead us on in more thrilling chapters of beauty and brotherhood. The mechanical marvels of the present will approach nearer to perfection, will be governable by fewer men, and capable of finer performance. But with these changes the sea will still have its lure and ships will still call men off to the sunset and the far horizons of adventure.

In all this evolution, which began about six thousand B. C., with the early Egyptian ship models, there is no chapter more exciting than that of the clipper ship, which flourished about 1850. The master builder of these graceful greyhounds of passage was Donald McKay of Boston. He sent his Flying Cloud from New York to 'Frisco in eighty-nine days; his Lightning went over four hundred and twenty-four knots in twenty-four hours, and he encircles the globe with spectacular constructions of canvas and wood. Every line of their long black hulls spoke of power and speed. There was a grand sweep to the sheer, a soaring of the proud stern. The tall, raking masts and skysail towered above the lesser shipping. Their rigging was an art; their pine decks were holystoned to creamy whiteness; every bit of brass, from binnacle to capstan head, was spotlessly bright. These birds of passage flew to the romantic ports of the Orient and raced in dashing flocks home to the market.

The rolling bay and these marine books have filled my head with dashing white clipper ships, wave riding packets, trim sloops, light barkentines, and mighty plunging steamers. They are all creatures of personality. Mr. Kipling spoke once of the fact that certain fabrics of men's hands become invested with personality. This is pre-eminently true of ships. They are creatures of character. One mariner has observed, "Though you may build two ships on the same yard from the same plans, by the same builder, yet their personalities are different." The power and beauty in their construction are closely akin to the human intelligence of man that brought them into being.

That is why ships fascinate me. They are noble, responsive, full of character. Sometimes men are rebuked by their handiwork. This is true of the ship—perfectly ordered, co-ordinated, fit and clean, always in trim to play her part in the voyage. This is why a man loves his ship, because he feels that challenge to discipline and control.

A dramatic story is told of the clipper ship Bald Eagle, a handsome vessel which was degraded from her high office and put into the dishonorable Chinese coolie traffic. One can scarcely imagine this graceful and upright creature of spotless and vigorous makeup being forced by any owner to drudge away in this awful trade year by year. At last the ship is said to have cast off her crew and plunged into the clean peace of the ocean.

A fine ship is built for a high destiny. Most skippers have a pride in the vessels they sail. It is a shock to any good seaman to see a boat dock in, paintless, oily and unclean after long months out on the salt sea. In whaling days New Bedford and Nantucket saw years of heroic enterprise. The whaling vessels would go off for a year, or even two years, to be imprisoned in arctic ice, to pursue the hunt to far distant parts of the globe. The boats could scarcely be recognized as they returned from those protracted adventures, but they were soon put in order. At least they had not been disgraced, they had been handled by brave men, they had met storms heroically and come home with a prized cargo.

The ship has always been a pioneer in civilization, a means of constant discovery, an explorer of new regions and a liaison among the races of the earth. The sweeping horizon is the mariner's view, no limited abode among the provincial hills, no narrow confine within a noisy city, but out on the waters that encompass all men's efforts and which lead off to any destiny that the tiller may choose to take.

"Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions 'round."

These ships in my books, like the vessels in any harbor, are cosmopolitan creatures. An English writer related the progress of the British ship which has come about through innumerable borrowings from the marine invention and discoveries of other nations. From Norway, England got her first sailing ships, from Spain much of her art of navigation, from the French a knowledge of building, from the Dutch a good deal of her sea tactics, and from America the clipper ship. Landlocked ships do not feature in the world's commerce, ideas must be readily altered, designs remade, and all prejudice conquered under the broad demands of the ocean vista.

So the nations join in this great competitive fraternity of the sea, coursing the oceans side by side, rivals in trade, yet gallant to help one another in time of distress. From port to port they go, mingling language and custom, opening new areas to contact, disseminating knowledge and linking up men with men. The scramble for commerce and colonies has led to war, but the fairest creature of the sea is not the vessel of attack. The binding up work of the centuries has been carried on by the ships of trade and peace. The hawsers that tie up the millions of ships to the wide-scattered wharfs of the world are tokens of more than the grasping hand of capital, they express the deep human desire of men to mingle with one another, they are tokens of the new internationalism that is binding our world today into a great community. The mariner's view is pervading our diplomacy, making the cargo of human experience accessible to all the people of the earth.

Twilight has crept into night. The robins are flying frantically about to finish their nest in the pine, and the peepers in the swamp are taking up their nightly lay. The harbor is gone from view, the pages of the books are blurred. So off to dreams of the ships that sail the deep.

R. M. B.

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A Winter's Morning

Toilsome is the pale sun's effort . . .
And her battle with the clouds tenacious.
Till at last she hurls her light's pale lances
Bravely out across the brilliant whiteness
Of the earth, enwrapped in nightly snow.

And how lovely smiles the garden,
In the fresh and beauteous sunlight!

On the round edge of the fountain
Sits a bullfinch—feathers ruffled—
In the downy bed of snowflakes
Glowing like unto a scarlet blossom
Shines the finch's red breast through the whiteness.

Everywhere where nimble titmice
Climb about among the snowy branches,
Flaky fountains play and sparkle,—
Flashing, dazzling, rays-reflecting.
Snow-dust glitters in the sunlight
Like the dust from diamond cutting.

In the quilt of virgin pureness,
Which the snow has spread upon the terrace,—
Smooth, and free from any blemish,—
Not a living step thus far has fashioned
Marks, to mar the picture's charming whiteness.

Stay—close to the door are runic markings!
Fine, and frail, entrancing imprints,
Where a blackbird's feathery footsteps
Left a row of slender, fragile ciphers.
Written in the pureness of the surface.

Like artistic drawings of a master
Are these tender lines thrown lightly on a canvas.
And they touch and move my inmost being,
In the pureness of this quiet morning,
When the snow upon the earth rests lightly.

—M. LORENZ, in *Der Türmer*. Translated by E. M. CORDSEN.

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Cliff Dwellings, Antibes. From an Etching by A. C. Webb.

Alexander Bell's Youth

Melville Bell was securely established in Edinburgh, and, after an apprentice period, his sons might look forward to a share in his professional work. But Aleck was seeking his own horizon. Under his grandfather's influence he had determined upon teaching as his work, and he decided that he might as well begin. Teaching, teaching anything—teaching for its own sake—amounted to a passion with Bell as long as he lived. He taught as some men compose music, or paint on canvases, or follow the sea, and he was to find his fullest expression in the teaching rôle.

He fired his brother Melville with his own, still secret, ambition, and they watched the "wanted" column of The Scotsman for weeks. One day a Mr. Skinner advertised for two pupil teachers for his school in Elgin, Morayshire. One vacancy was for elocution, the other for music. Melville, who had helped with his father's classes, was best equipped to teach elocution. Aleck could play the piano, and anything he could do he could teach. . . .

They drafted their application to Mr. Skinner, omitted their ages (Aleck was now close to sixteen, Melville two years older), and, naïvely assuming that it would never be used, gave as reference the name of the well-known Professor Alexander Melville Bell of Edinburgh!

Mr. Skinner's enquiry presently reached Professor Bell, hastened, no doubt, by the coincidence of names, and, after some dignified adult interchanges, the father, sensible man that he was, let Aleck go to Elgin. It was arranged that the youngster should tutor in both music and elocution! The other lad became his father's assistant in Edinburgh. . . .

Three miles from Elgin was the ruin of Pluscardyn Abbey, ivy-grown, romantic, deserted. It was Bell's favourite haunt. The old walls, open to the sky, enclosed a soft grass plot where a cloister had been. The roof had gone, probably, with the lead roofs of other Scottish abbeys and cathedrals to swell the national revenue under the debatable economies of the Regent Morton. The tower threw a little shade, and in the stillness there was the harmony of some amiable brotherhood, long scattered. It was a pleasant place to be after a week of teaching music to little boys whose unwilling hands fingered the keys, but whose hearts were on the playing fields. On fine Sundays Bell's long stride took him to its seclusion, where he lay through unbroken afternoons, dreaming the dreams of seventeen.—From "Alexander Graham Bell," by CATHERINE MACKENZIE.

Come Forth

Come forth, come forth! it were a sin
To stay at home to-day!
Stay no more loitering within,
Come to the woods away!

The long green grass is filled with flowers,
The clover's deep dim red
Is brighten'd with the morning showers,
That on the winds have fled.

Scatter'd about the deep blue sky,
In white and flying clouds,
Some bright brief rains are all that lie
Within those snowy shrouds.

Now, look!—our weather-glass is spread—
The pimpernel, whose flower
Closes its leaves of spotted red
Against a rainy hour.

That first pale green is on the trees;
That verdure more like bloom;
Yon elm-bough hath a horde of bees,
Lured by the faint perfume.

The cherry orchard flings on high
Its branches, whence are strown
Blossoms like snow, but with an eye
Dark, maiden, as thine own!

—JOHN WILSON, in "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

ANTIBES on the French Riviera is so old—so very old that it dates back four or five centuries before our era. The tourist rushing through in a car gives it a casual, interested glance, but writers and artists love to linger there, absorbing its atmosphere of by-gone prosperity and romance and delighting in its fruits and flowers.

A. C. Webb, in search of adventure and subjects for etching, set forth from Paris in his car and went vagabonding in southern France. Attracted by the beautiful environment of Antibes, he decided to remain there for a while and secured living quarters for himself some ten miles inland in a tiny hill town in the French Alps. Every day he would drive down to the little town to sketch and bathe and eat his luncheon on the beach. When he had become well acquainted with Antibes—its history-romance, and its buildings—he set to work on his copper plates and produced a number of fine etchings. He spent much time in the selection of his subjects and then worked directly on the plate. Having been trained for an architect, he handles his etching needle with assurance and ease. The material for "Cliff Dwellers, Antibes" was found high on a hill, the houses with great foundations rising from the rocks. These ancient dwellings, built one by one, close to each other, zigzag in slightly varying directions and are so old that they seem to lean upon each other for support. Their time-worn surfaces are broken occasionally by windows on a balcony. Winding steps, much out of repair, are the only means to investigate more closely these houses.

Shadbush

When throbbing drums of Spring's parade
Are heard through forest, field and glade,
By plant and bush and tree;
Each snatches up her handiest wraps,
A cap or scarf or shawl perhaps,
And rushes out to see.

For Springtime passes with such haste
There is no precious time to waste
In choosing one's attire.
Then Maple grabs her gay red shawl,
She does not heed the swamp at all,
But splashes through the mire.

And small-boy, Brook, runs by and talks
To Willow, who beside him walks
And stoops to hear his glee.
And as she bends her lovely head,
To lose no word he may have said,
Her soft green veils float free.

But who is this in lacy cap
And snow-white gown, as from a nap
Awakened hastily?
My heart holds Shadbush in high place:
Such youthful, unselfconscious grace
Seems Spring's epitome.

ADA FRANCES ALMY.

S'attacher à Dieu Intelligemment

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE GENRE humain ne se contente plus de renseignements vagues, mais il exige des réponses positives aux questions du jour. Partout on voit les efforts, les luttes de ceux qui essayent de découvrir, de savoir, de prouver ce qui est vrai. Il en résulte que bien des opinions et des lois vénérables, ainsi qu'on les appelle, sont réfutées; et beaucoup de choses ont été renversées, beaucoup ont été mises au point. D'autre part, on fait des découvertes qui sont fort utiles à l'humanité. Les limitations de temps et d'espace sont surmontées, et l'humanité apprend à penser plus universellement en raison de sa connaissance intelligente des problèmes et des conditions universels. Tandis que dans cette direction, l'éducation cherche à étendre ses champs, l'humanité cherche également à trouver la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme. Le très grand accroissement de la connaissance humaine n'a guère diminué les maux du monde, et n'a apporté ni réponse ni solution à ses nombreux problèmes. Non plus que cette connaissance temporelle n'aide à trouver Dieu, ni à Le connaître.

Il y a longtemps le Psalmiste demanda concernant Dieu: "Qu'est-ce que l'homme pour que tu te souviennes de lui?" Et il prononça joyeusement cette réponse inspirée: "Tu lui as donné l'empire sur les œuvres de tes mains; Tu as mis toutes choses sous ses pieds." Le Psalmiste connaissait intélligemment Dieu. Christ-Jésus offrit preuve après preuve que l'homme est l'idée de Dieu, qu'il est spirituel, non matériel. Mais puisque ses démonstrations de guérison sont considérées comme des miracles, et qu'elles n'étaient pas connues en général, l'humanité resta pendant des siècles dans l'ignorance et l'esclavage.

En l'année 1866, Mary Baker Eddy découvrit la Science Chrétienne et pendant trois ans la Bible fut sa compagne constante. Elle y chercha les règles de la guérison spirituelle; et après les avoir trouvées elle les prouva par la démonstration. A la page 107 de son livre de texte: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), elle écrit: "Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, la religion et la médecine sont inspirées d'une nature et d'une essence plus divines; la foi et l'intelligence prennent un nouvel essor, et les pensées acquièrent une connaissance intelligente de Dieu." C'est là, ainsi qu'elle le dit dans la rubrique, la "mission de la Science Chrétienne." Bien des personnes dans le monde entier portent témoignage aujourd'hui du fait que la Science Chrétienne remplit sa mission.

Qu'est-ce que la connaissance intelligente de Dieu dont parle Mrs. Eddy? Et que faut-il faire pour l'acquérir? Elle dit (*id.*, p. 390): "C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie connaissance de Dieu rétablit l'harmonie." Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne définit Dieu si clairement qu'en l'étudiant bien des personnes souffrantes ont été ramenées à l'harmonie.

Est-il possible de trouver quelqu'un qui ne connaisse pas Dieu? Posez cette question à l'humanité en général, et la réponse sera probablement qu'elle connaît bien Dieu. Mais qu'est-ce que c'est que les hommes savent concernant Dieu? Savent-ils qu'Il est omnipotent? Savent-ils qu'Il gouverne tout? Comprennent-ils que la volonté de Dieu est toujours bonne et uniquement bonne? Se reposent-ils en Lui de tout leur cœur? Prouvent-ils la domination que Dieu a donnée sur toute la terre? La prière qui supplie Dieu d'avoir pitié de Ses enfants, qui L'implore de faire descendre des bénédictions, qui Le conjure de veiller sur tous—est-ce là le genre de prière qu'il faut adresser à Dieu, sachant qu'Il est bon? Dieu, le créateur du bien, peut-Il savoir autre chose que le bien? Peut- on aimer Dieu de tout son cœur et cependant Le prier d'être miséricordieux?

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à prier comme il convient. Elle nous enseigne à trouver notre vrai moi spirituel, et nous montre que l'homme est dès maintenant et qu'il a toujours été l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, et non un misérable pécheur. Elle corrige la croyance que l'homme vit dans la matière, qu'il est séparé de Dieu. Elle nous permet de nous rendre compte que le véritable homme est toujours un avec Dieu, son Père, et que le témoignage des sens matériels est faux et irréel. Si l'on connaît la vérité concernant un état de chose, pourra-t-il y avoir une méprise par suite de quelque erreur? Aussi, lorsqu'on saura ce qui est vrai concernant Dieu et l'homme, on ne pourra pas croire que ce qui n'est qu'une contrefaçon mortelle est l'homme, ou croire que le mal est un pouvoir, puisqu'il est irréel.

Quelle joie c'est d'apprendre que le mal n'est pas pouvoir, et de comprendre que les hommes, en connaissant Dieu, ont de la domination sur tout ce qui n'est pas bon! "Est-ce que je ne remplis pas les cieux et la terre, dit l'Éternel?" Avons-nous besoin de craindre, alors, ce qui semble être un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu? Le mal n'est pas de la création de Dieu, et il ne possède aucun pouvoir inhérent. Le mal ne peut avoir d'autre pouvoir que celui dont nous le revêtons. Il voudrait nous faire admettre qu'il y a un endroit où Dieu n'est pas, nous faire reconnaître une intelligence en dehors de Dieu; mais ces rêves ne peuvent continuer lorsqu'on commence à louer Dieu, car la louange est un réveil qui rompt l'influence mesmérique de la croyance mortelle. La louange traverse le brouillard de la croyance humaine, qui semble cacher à l'humanité le bien appartenant de droit à l'idée de Dieu, l'homme; elle rétablit la vraie compréhension de Dieu, Sa toute-présence et Sa toute-puissance. Ainsi, en accomplissant des "miracles," on sait qu'on commence à connaître Dieu intelligemment.

Intelligent Acquaintance with God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND is no longer content with uncertain information, but is demanding positive answers to the questions of the day. Everywhere are seen the efforts, the struggles, of those who are trying to discover, to know, to prove what is true. As a result many time-honored opinions and laws, so called, are being refuted; and there have been many reversals, many readjustments. On the other hand, discoveries are being made which are most helpful to mankind. Limitations of time and space are being overcome, and mankind is learning to think more universally because of intelligent acquaintance with universal problems and conditions. While education along these lines is seeking to broaden its fields, mankind is also seeking to find the truth about God and man. The vast increase of human knowledge has not greatly lessened the woes of the world, nor brought an answer or a solution to its many problems. Neither does this temporal knowledge help one to find God, or to know Him.

The Psalmist, long ago, asked of God, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" And he joyfully uttered the inspired answer, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet." The Psalmist was intelligently acquainted with God. Christ Jesus offered proof after proof that man is God's idea; that he is spiritual, not material. But because his demonstrations of healing were regarded as miracles, and were not generally understood, mankind for ages continued in ignorance and bondage.

In the year 1866, Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science, and for three years the Bible was her constant companion. She sought therein the rules for spiritual healing; and after finding them she proved them by demonstration. In her textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 107), she writes, "Through Christian Science, religion and medicine are inspired with a diviner nature and essence; fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God." This, as she states in the marginal note, is the "mission of Christian Science." Many persons the world over now bear witness that Christian Science is fulfilling its mission.

What is the intelligent acquaintance with God of which Mrs. Eddy speaks? And how is it to be gained? She says (*ibid.*, p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." The textbook of Christian Science defines God so clearly that its study has restored harmony to many sufferers.

Is it possible to find anyone who is not acquainted with God? Put this question to mankind in general, and the answer will probably be that they do know about Him. But what is it that men know about God? Do they know that He is omnipotent? Do they know that He rules over all? Do they understand that God's will is always and only good? Do they trust in Him with all their hearts? Are they proving man's God-given dominion over all the earth? The prayer which begs God to have mercy on His children, which implores Him to send down blessings, which pleads with Him to keep watch over all—is this the kind of prayer one should pray to God whom he knows to be good? Can God, the creator of good, know aught but good? Is it possible to love God with all our hearts and yet beg Him to be merciful?

Christian Science teaches how to pray aright. It instructs one how to find his real spiritual self, and shows him that man is now, and ever has been, God's image and likeness, and not a miserable sinner. It corrects the belief that man lives in matter, separated from God. It enables one to realize that the real man is ever at-one with God, his Father, and that the testimony of the material senses is false and unreal. If one knows the truth about a condition, will an untruth cause any misapprehension? So, when one knows what is true about God and man, one cannot believe that to be man which is only a mortal counterfeit, or believe evil to be a power, since it is unreal.

What a joy it is to learn that evil is not power, and to understand that men, by understanding God, have dominion over all that is not good! "Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." Need we fear, then, what seems to be a power apart from God? Evil is not of God's creating, and it possesses no inherent power. The only power evil may seem to have is what we in belief endow it with. It would have us admit a place where God is not; it would have us acknowledge an intelligence outside of God; but these dreams cannot continue when one begins to praise God, because praise is an awakening which breaks the mesmeric influence of mortal belief. Praise pierces the mist of human belief, which seems to hide from mankind the good which rightfully belongs to God's idea, man; it restores the right understanding of God, and of His ever-presence and all-power. Thus, with "signs following," one knows that he is becoming intelligently acquainted with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Man With the Buttonhole

One holiday in the Yorkshire Dales there was a visitor whose distinguishing mark was his buttonhole. He was never without a flower in his coat. His flower was not any inevitable orchid or rose. It seemed to change with each day, and you could not guess what flower would next occupy the place of honor. But you knew it would not be a cultivated variety. He visited no garden or greenhouse for his decoration. They came from lane and field and moor. Sometimes a little bunch of the commonest flowers would be there, but for the most part he wore the rarities of the place. He displayed his flower finds in his buttonhole. Often his flower finds were set there with an air of pride, because of the joy of their discovery. It was for love of them that he wore them. Even in his wearing of them there was a certain kindly care. Their stems were in a tiny tube of water, neatly hidden under the lapel of his coat. Some days, in the case of small blooms, he would have two or three varieties on show. The buttonhole was the man. It gave him away and yet distinguished him. Apart from his flowers he would have gone unnoticed. There was something fascinating about that ever-changing buttonhole.

There was pleasure in sharing some of his walks and his discoveries. He knew a wood where the Herb Paris grew in two places, and it was joy to him that on one of his pilgrimages the Herb was in fruit. His previous visits had been earlier in the summer, so the lovely blue fruit was new to him. That was how he spent his holiday—on flower pilgrimages in that quiet place in the Dales, where even the going out of the coach was an event.

His love of wild flowers was a late interest. By trade he was a blacksmith. He knew nothing about botany till he was over forty. Then he joined a society and found this new interest, and the lanes and fields and woods broke forth before him into singing. He made no pretense of being an expert, though he knew nearly all the wild flowers of that district and where they grew. But he was a lover and he was always learning.

It is sometimes said that all the great nature lovers begin in childhood. Many of the greatest, such as John Burroughs and Richard Jefferies, did begin early. But the man with the buttonhole was conclusive proof that one is never too old to take up a new interest. Indeed, to judge by his joys of discovery, there is something to be said for the late start. We once found a youth somewhere round the twenties reading Robinson Crusoe for the first time, and almost envied his thrill. There was something of that in the blacksmith's exploring of field and wood.

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PORTUGAL HOLDS COLONY IN CONGO FROM EARLY DAY

Present King of Territory Says People Are Proud of Home Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—At this moment when colonial matters are being widely discussed, a few words on the Portuguese Congo may be of interest.

The region of the Congo was discovered in 1482 by Portuguese navigators under Diogo Cao. It was then a vast kingdom whose king was N'ganga-a-Cuum. In 1493 another king, John, swore fealty to the crown of Portugal, and placed an ambassador at the court at Lisbon.

Later many young princes were sent by reigning kings of the Congo to be educated in Portugal, and Portuguese titles, such as Count de Sonho, Marquess de Penha and Duke de Bambe, were conferred on prominent members of the African King's court. Portuguese missions were established throughout the Congo, and the good work of Christianity and education went on apace.

The present King of the Portuguese Congo, Pedro Lenga, lately received a journalist sent expressly from Portugal, in one of the largest reception rooms of the palace, hung with portraits of the kings of Portugal framed in gold.

Around the table were the principal grandees of the court while at the head sat King Pedro, a splendid figure in velvet mantle and gold embroidered coat, covered with orders glittering with diamonds and topazes. Before him lay the Great Seal, wrought of bronze. Round the walls crouched lesser officers of the crown.

The guest was placed at the King's right hand. Then in fluent Portuguese King Pedro made him welcome. He said that he had two great desires; more roads and railways for his country, and that "all his children should belong to Portugal." He touched on the wealth of the country, chiefly copper, and lamented that many of his subjects were tempted into the Belgian Congo by offers of high wages.

The presents received of old of the Kings of Portugal were mentioned. The visitor explained that Portugal was no longer a monarchy, and that such presents were now impossible, but that the Republic had still one great gift to offer—civilization.

7,000,000 Persons, 2,000,000 Bicycles

This Form of Locomotion Plays an Important Part in Dutch Daily Life

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The bicycle plays a prominent part in the every-day life of the average citizen, not only of Amsterdam but of the whole country. In a total population of some 7,000,000 people, there are considerably more than 2,000,000 bicycles. The laborer, the office clerk, the schoolboy, the policeman, the hawker, the bank manager, all walks of life of both sexes, can be seen pedalling along in the crowded streets. Even prominent business men, directors of large concerns, prefer to come to their office on bicycles, even though they may own one or more motorcars.

The Dutch Tourist Club is joining in the warfare for safe traffic and is doing this in a very helpful way. The following words, taken from an editorial in De Kampioen, the organ of the Tourist Club, are characteristic: "One must learn to understand each other on the roads; one should not only observe good manners in society, but show them also, and perhaps still more, on the road. Practice courtesy, good will, compliance and in this way teach these virtues to others. So one arrives at the true peace on the road!"

LATVIAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS IS INCREASED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—The Turkish Government has sent Ibrahim Osman Bei to Riga to found a Turkish Legation for the Baltic States with residence in Riga. Ibrahim Osman Bei will act for the time being as Chargé d'Affaires.

Poland has nominated a new Minister in Riga, Mr. Arciszewki, formerly counselor of the Polish Embassy in Paris. The Rumanian and the Spanish Legations have also recently been founded in Latvia.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A fleet of modern airplanes, by which passengers or goods may be taken anywhere in the British Isles or the Continent, is now in commission at Wythenshawe, the temporary airport which the Manchester Corporation has opened, pending the construction of a permanent port.

Airplanes to carry one, three, five or eight passengers with their luggage are available for service at a moment's notice and a fleet of cars, for which no charges are made, also is in service to convey passengers from Manchester to the airport, which is in the suburbs of the city.

Passengers for Europe may book direct from Manchester and are shipped by way of Croydon, where connections are made with the Continental Air Lines.

London is only 2¼ hours from Manchester by the new service. The times taken to other cities are as follows: Folkstone, 3 hours; Harwick, 2½ hours; Hull, 1 hour; Newcastle, 1½ hours; Aberdeen, 4 hours; Glasgow, 2½ hours; Southampton, 2½ hours.

Bulgarians Unite on War Budget

All Parties, Including Socialists and Agrarians, Support the Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The voting of the budget of the Ministry of War, for the coming year, almost without opposition and by practically all the members of the National Assembly, including the Socialists and most of the Agrarian deputies, may be interpreted as another indication of the growing feeling of nationalism in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, to be sure, has a comparatively small army budget and she disclaims all aggressive intentions, but the friendly attitude which the Left Wing parties are beginning to show toward the army reveals how profoundly dissatisfied the whole Bulgarian nation is with the present Balkan settlement.

It is this conviction on the part of the Bulgarians that they have suffered an injustice which makes a general Balkan understanding so difficult.

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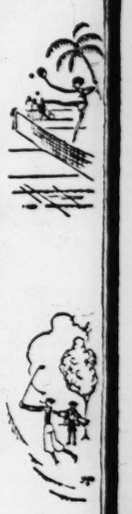

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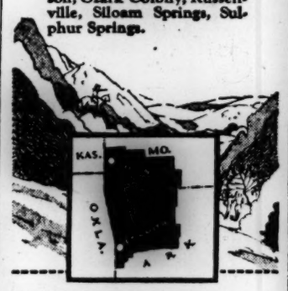

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MARKET HAS VERY SPOTTY APPEARANCE

Marked Irregularity Again Characterizes Tone of Trading

NEW YORK (AP) — The cloud of higher money rates hung over the stock market again today, and prices generally lost ground despite the sporadic efforts of pools to bring about a general rally.

Rails displayed a fairly firm undertone in reflection of the favorable St. Louis & O'Fallon decision, but the industrials and public utilities encountered further selling pressure.

Call money renewed at 7 per cent, but the supply of funds available at that figure was scarce, and the rate is expected to work higher. Time money continues firm around the highest levels in years.

In view of the expected stringency around the end of the month, several brokerage houses have been advising their customers to lighten long commitments and reduce margins, which probably accounts for much of the selling of the last few days.

Failure of the market to make a more favorable response to the O'Fallon decision led to a resumption of selling by professional operators, who acted on the theory that the market was overbought, and that the general run of traders lacked sufficient buying power to take advantage of a favorable news development.

Brokers report that the borrowing demand for stocks, particularly the needier, indicates the presence of a large short interest.

There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. Dividends were inaugurated on the new Phelps Dodge common at the rate of $3 annually, but the stock nevertheless slipped to a new low level for the year.

High-priced specialties were again hard hit. Case Threshing dropped 17 points to 266, which contracts with the year's high of 500. Federal Mining & Smelting fell 15 points to 220, or 90 points below the year's peak. Burroughs Adding Machine advanced 1¾ to a new high at 329 and then dropped to 315. Auburn Motors, Commercial Solvents, United Aircraft, Murray Corporation, Stromberg Carburetor and Westinghouse Electric all fell 5 to 8 points.

Market Closes Irregular

New low prices for the year were registered by General Motors, Chrysler, Nash, Hupp, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, Industrial Rayon and United Fruit.

Declines of 1 to 3 points were distributed over a wide list of industrials and public utilities.

Early gains of 6¼ points in Atchison, 6 points in Chesapeake & Ohio, and 4½ each in New York Central and Frisco Common were sharply reduced around noontime. An irregular recovery set in during the early afternoon, but its progress was impeded by the heavy offerings on all rallies.

Several issues gained a few points in the buying movement that got underway late in the day. Commonwealth Power, Packard and General Electric sold 4 to 8 points above yesterday's close, while Anaconda, Westinghouse and United Aircraft rallied 4 to 5 points from their low figures. The recoveries were not well sustained however, traders selling short on the rallies. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Railroad Bonds Active

Railroad bonds, particularly the convertible issues, took the spotlight in today's market under the impetus of the O'Fallon decision, and gave a good performance in the early trading. Otherwise, obligations listed on the New York Stock Exchange were inclined to weakness.

Atchison 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5½s, both convertible into stock, attracted good demand, the former advancing as much as a point. The latter moved fractionally higher, enough to send them to a new high ground. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, another convertible rail, held firm at yesterday's closing price.

Southern Pacific 4½s, which were heavily sold yesterday on rumor attributed to operations by underwriters who were holding some 80 per cent of the recent issue when the stockholders' rights to buy the bonds at 94 expired, continued to be offered in large volume, and were off nearly a point. Transactions up to noon in these securities totaled nearly $500,000 par value.

The rest of the convertible list was soft. American I. C. Chemical 5½s, International Telephone and American Telephone 4½s selling off from ½ to 1¼.

In the industrial group, weakness was evident in American Agricultural Chemical 7½s, American Beet Sugar 6s and Kinney Company 7½s, which yielded from ½ to 2 points.

Among the speculative rails, St. Paul adjustment 5s and Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s were firm to stronger.

Foreign sugars found still lower ground, while the list of foreign government and corporation bonds moved within narrow limits. French 7s were a point of strength, advancing half a point on good inquiry.

United States Government bonds were weak, and early transactions showed declines of ¼ to ¾. Standard corporation obligations were resistant to selling, and the demand for some of these issues appeared a trifle stronger than in recent sessions.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.07	1.07⅜	1.04⅞	1.05⅛
July	1.06⅜	1.07⅜	1.04⅛	1.05⅛
Sept	1.10⅜	1.10⅞	1.08⅛	1.09¼

Corn

May	86¼	86½	85½	85⅞
July	88⅝	88⅝	86⅝	87⅛
Sept	.90	.90	88¼	88¾

Oats

May	46¾	46¾	46	46
July	45	.45	44⅜	44⅜
Sept	.43	.43	42⅜	42⅜

Lard

May				11.47
July	11.70	11.70	11.55	11.67
Sept	12.07	12.07	12.00	12.02

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL DIVIDEND

LONDON — Anglo-American Oil Co declared dividend of 7½ per cent on the common stock for 1928, free of income tax, payable June 5. Interim dividend for 1928 was omitted by the company last December, the last previous dividend having been a final payment of one shilling for the preceding year, paid June 6, 1928.

RICHFIELD OIL OFFERING

NEW YORK (AP) — One of the largest oil security offerings so far this year is to be made soon, it was learned today, when a banking syndicate will offer a new issue of $25,000,000 Richfield Oil Company of California series A 6 per cent first mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds.

[illegible] COMPANY EARNINGS

[illegible] Corporation and its subsidiaries for April and [illegible] compared with April, 1928. For six months [illegible] net was $5,[illegible] [illegible] $7,[illegible] the like period of previous year.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

General Fireproofing Company reports [illegible] from 20 to 25 per cent [illegible] with export trade at a still higher ratio.

Quotations to 2:30 P. M.

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 2:30 P. M.

Prev. High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 21	Last May 20
54⅝	33¾	..	Abitibi	200	40	39⅝	39⅝	40⅞
39⅝	25½	2	Adams M	200	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	33
159½	114	..	Adv & Straus	100	115	115	115	115
104⅜	88	..	Adv-Ru	3400	90	88	88½	89
119	58½	..	Adv-Ru pf	1400	60⅝	58⅝	58⅝	62
64½	53½	..	Adams Exp	200	55½	55	55	57
43	27½	..	Ahlmanda	200	29	29	29	29
133	85⅝	..	Air Reduc	7000	125⅝	122	122⅝	126⅝
111½	88⅝	..	Ajax Rub	1000	93⅛	92	92	94
58⅜	37¼	2	Airway	2100	42¾	41	41⅝	42⅝
48⅜	30	..	Alaska Jun	1000	34	33	33	34
212	156	..	Alb P W P	500	17	17	17	..
69⅜	48	..	Allis-Chal	400	185	182⅞	183	188
124	111⅛	6.50	Allegheny	5200	115¾	113	113	114
54⅛	43½	5½	Alleg ret	1300	100½	100⅛	100⅛	100⅝
111⅝	89⅜	..	Amerada	3300	98⅝	97⅜	97⅜	100
113⅜	103⅛	5½	Alleg pf	200	109½	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
118	113	..	Am Ag Ch	2600	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
110	110	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1100	43½	43	43	46½
134⅛	116	3	Am B Sug	400	121	118	118	121
20½	15¾	..	Am Beet S	100	16	16	16	..
54¼	16	..	Am Beet pf	300	50	50	50	..
53	42½	..	Am Alcohol	1600	51⅛	50¾	50¾	51½
112⅜	93⅛	5½	Am Bosch	5100	62¾	60⅝	60⅝	63
52	45	1.60	Am Br Shoe	400	52	51½	52	52
31	25⅛	..	Am Br Bro	800	28¾	28¾	29	29⅝
111	100⅜	4	Am Can	20000	137⅛	136	136½	135⅞
142	130⅝	7	Am Can pf	200	161	161	161	161
71	54	6	Am Car & F	200	97¾	96½	96½	97
74	54	4	Am Chain pf	100	75	74	74	74
59½	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	400	56⅛	55	55	56
61	47	2	Am En Tel	500	58⅞	58	58	58
332	252	6	Am Ex	200	328	326	327	328
127½	73½	..	Am & FP	18700	108½	105	107	105
127½	73½	..	Am & FP 2pf	600	90⅝	90½	90⅝	91⅜
125	43	1½	Am Rad Stl	4900	43	42½	42¾	42
46	38	3	Am Hide pf	200	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
76	57⅜	2	Am Ice	800	41¾	40⅝	41⅜	41⅝
76	57⅜	2	Am Int Crp	3200	63⅝	61⅝	62	62
66	60	..	Am La F pf	60	62	61¾	61¾	62
107	102⅜	8	Am Linseed	400	116½	115	116	116⅞
87	75	5	Am Locom	1600	80	80⅜	81	81
17	12	1½	Am Mach & Fdy	2800	110	108⅜	109	108
87	75	..	Am Metals	2900	78½	77⅜	77⅜	78
114	114	..	Am Metals pf	100	114	114	114	114
46	38	3	Am Mol pf	200	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	47½
3	3	..	Am Multi	100	11	11	11	..
3	3	..	Am Writ pf	100	40¾	40¼	40¼	..
3	3	..	Am Writ ctf	100	40¾	40¼	40¼	..
3	3	..	Am Zinc	67500	19½	18	19	20⅝
3	3	..	Am Zinc pf	1000	32½	31½	31½	33⅜
3	3	..	Am Zinc of	100	100	100	100	100
3	3	..	Am Woolen	41300	104½	100	100	99½
3	3	..	Anaconda	86900	104½	100½	101	116¾
3	3	..	Arch Dan	200	36⅞	35¾	35¾	36¾
3	3	..	Anchor C	900	52	51	51⅛	53⅝
3	3	..	Arm Hl A	3200	12½	12	12	12⅝
3	3	..	Arm H B	21900	67⅝	63½	63⅝	67⅝
3	3	..	Armold Cons	400	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	22½
3	3	..	Anchor re	100	113	113	113	..
3	3	..	Art Metals	100	28	28	28	..
3	3	..	Asso Inv	2700	47⅞	46½	46½	47⅝
3	3	..	Atdes Cop	55600	49½	48¾	49	..
3	3	..	Auburn Auto	4800	30⅜	30	30	30⅞
3	3	..	Atl Coast L	200	183	182	182	184
3	3	..	Atl G&WI	400	62	61¾	61¾	62
3	3	..	Atl Refining	17600	67¼	66¼	66¾	66⅞
3	3	..	Atlas Powd	100	92½	92	92	92
3	3	..	Atlas Pa pf	50	102	102	102	102
3	3	..	Auburn	2800	241	239	240	241½
3	3	..	Austin Aero	4600	30⅜	30	30	30⅞

—B—

3	3	..	B & O rts	15000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
3	3	6	Bait & Ohio	9800	120¾	119	120	119⅝
3	3	3½	Bangor & A	2100	7	6¾	6¾	7
3	3	..	Barker Bros	1000	27	27	27	29
3	3	..	Barnsdall A	7600	44½	43⅝	44	44
3	3	..	Beacon Oil	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
3	3	..	Beechnut	200	79	79	79½	79
3	3	..	Belding H	300	21	21	21	21
3	3	3	Best & F	600	81	81	82⅜	84⅝
3	3	4	Beth Steel	16800	102⅜	101⅛	102	103½
3	3	7	Beth Stl pf	200	119	118½	118½	119
3	3	..	Bloomdale	200	51	50	50	..
3	3	..	Blmdale pf	100	109	109	109	109
3	3	..	Blumthal pf	50	104	104	104	104
3	3	3	Bohn Alum	1600	127½	123½	125	128
3	3	4	Bon Ami	200	85⅞	85	85	85
3	3	..	Booth Fish	1500	8	8	8	..
3	3	..	Booth F lpf	100	48	48	48	..
3	3	..	Borden	1900	91	90	91	91
3	3	..	Boston & Me	3900	93½	92	93½	92¾
3	3	..	Bklyn Edis	14700	241½	237	238½	238
3	3	4	Borg Warner	2200	126¼	123½	123½	128½
3	3	3	Brockway	2100	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	50
3	3	..	Br Man Tr	1700	64⅞	63⅞	64	64
3	3	..	Brown Shoe	1100	40¾	39½	39⅝	41
3	3	..	Brunsw Balke	500	42	42¼	42¼	42
3	3	..	Brunsw Term	1600	26⅝	25¾	25¾	26½
3	3	..	Bucyrus	700	31½	29⅞	30⅝	32
3	3	2½	Bucy ev pf	200	71	70	70	73
3	3	..	Buff Roch	10	77	77	77	77
3	3	..	Burroughs	600	329¾	314	317	328
3	3	..	Bush Term	200	61	60½	60½	61
3	3	..	Bush T pf deb	50	106	106	106	106⅛
3	3	1.60	Bullard	200	49¾	49½	49⅝	50
3	3	..	Butte Cop	700	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
3	3	2	Butte & Sup	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	3	..	Butterick	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
3	3	2	By Prod Co	1000	126½	125	126	125
3	3	..	Byers A	2200	146	142	144	145¼
3	3	7	Byers pf	10	110½	110½	110½	110¾

—C—

3	3	4	Cal Pack	600	75½	75¼	75¼	75½
3	3	..	Callahan	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	3	..	Cal & Ariz	2300	129¾	127⅜	129	127
3	3	..	Cal & Hecla	6200	42	40	42	40⅞
3	3	..	Can Pac rts	3000	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
3	3	4	Canada Dry	3200	85	83½	83⅝	83½
3	3	10	Can Pac	3800	222½	221½	222	225¼
3	3	..	Case Thresh	1100	373½	360	373½	377
3	3	..	Cab Dobbs	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
3	3	2	Cay Sugar	3200	45¼	43¾	44⅛	45¼
3	3	..	Cen Alloy pf	50	110	109½	109½	..
3	3	..	Celotex	600	67½	66	66	66
3	3	..	Celotex pf	100	89½	89¼	89¼	..
3	3	..	Century Rib	100	13	13	13	13
3	3	2	Cen Aguirre	500	39	38	38⅝	39
3	3	..	Cerro de Pas	2500	36¾	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
3	3	..	Ches Corp	2900	56¾	55¾	55	56¾
3	3	10	Ches & O	6100	214	209	210	208
3	3	..	Ches & O rts	3700	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	24½
3	3	..	Chi & Alton	900	14½	14⅜	14½	14
3	3	..	Chi & Alt pf	1600	18¾	17⅝	18	18½
3	3	..	Chi&E Ill pf	300	51	51	51	51
3	3	..	Chi Gt West	2000	18½	17⅝	18	17⅞
3	3	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	49½	47½	48	50
3	3	..	ChiM&SP	3400	83⅝	81¾	82	84
3	3	..	ChiM&SP pf	1800	52⅞	50⅝	51½	51¾
3	3	4	Chi&NW	700	85½	83	84	84
3	3	..	Chi Pneu	1000	31½	30½	30½	33½
3	3	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	53½	52½	52½	52⅝
3	3	..	Chi RI	1100	126¾	123	123½	125⅝
3	3	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101½	101	101½	101¾
3	3	3	Chick Cot O	300	42¾	42	42	42¾
3	3	2.40	Childs	3600	52⅝	50½	52	52⅞
3	3	..	Chrysler	69000	78	74	76	77½
3	3	2.60	City Ice	100	56	56	56	..
3	3	..	City Ice pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
3	3	..	City Stor	1400	22	22¼	22¼	23
3	3	..	Clett Peab	100	61½	61½	61½	62
3	3	3	Coca Cola	200	121¼	127	127	127¼
3	3	..	Collins & A	300	58½	55¾	55¾	55½
3	3	..	Colo Fuel	800	65	61⅞	61⅞	62
3	3	3	Colo South	200	111	111	111	110¾
3	3	..	Col Gas	43300	71¾	71⅜	73	72⅝
3	3	..	Col Gas pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾
3	3	..	Col Carbon	1500	154½	151½	154½	156
3	3	1.40	Col Graph	2800	71¼	69	70	69¾
3	3	2	Com Cred	3500	49¼	47	48	49½
3	3	..	Com Cr 1pf	50	97¾	96⅝	96⅝	99¼
3	3	..	Com Inv pf	1600	144⅞	141½	141½	145
3	3	..	Com Ins war	800	41	39⅜	39⅜	39⅞
3	3	..	Com Sol	1400	347½	342⅜	342⅜	350
3	3	3	Comwlth Pw	6800	155½	150	151¾	151
3	3	..	Congoleum	6200	27⅝	22¾	23¾	24
3	3	..	Con Film pf	400	27	26¾	26¾	27
3	3	..	Con Gas	40400	113	110¾	112	111
3	3	..	Con Gas pf	1400	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½
3	3	6	Con Ry C pf	200	56¾	56	56	57
3	3	..	Con Textile	2200	3⅞	3	3	3
3	3	1.20	Container A	500	15	15	15	..
3	3	.60	Container B	100	7	7	7	..
3	3	..	Cont Bak A	1300	73⅝	72¾	73	73
3	3	..	Cont Bak B	1200	12¾	11¾	12	12
3	3	..	Cont Bak pf	700	95¾	95¼	95¼	95¾
3	3	2½	Cont Can	11400	71⅜	70	70	71⅜
3	3	..	Cont Can rts	4800	1	1	1	1
3	3	..	Cont Ins	400	85½	85	85	85
3	3	.80	Cont Motors	27000	20¾	19½	20¾	20¾
3	3	..	Corn Prd	5200	90⅞	89½	90	91¼
3	3	..	Corn Prd pf	20	141½	141½	141½	..
3	3	2	Coty	5800	63½	62	62½	64
3	3	..	Crex Carpet	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	33¾
3	3	18	Crosley Rad	2200	96¼	93½	93½	97
3	3	5	Crucible	700	89⅞	88½	89⅛	89⅞
3	3	..	Crown Cork	100	47½	47½	47½	47¾
3	3	..	Cuba Cane	400	3	3	3	3
3	3	..	Cuba Cpf	2000	7	6¾	7	7¾
3	3	..	Cuba Co	200	18	18	18	18¾
3	3	..	Cuba Am S	1100	12⅞	12	12	12⅝
3	3	..	Cub Am S pf	50	63	62	62	63½
3	3	6	Cuba Ry pf	130	65	64	64	63¾
3	3	4	Cudahy	200	51½	51	51	52
3	3	1	Curtiss	9500	160	151¾	155¼	152½
3	3	7	Curtiss P pf	1174	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
3	3	..	Cushman S	100	116	116	116	..
3	3	..	Cutler	600	60¾	60¼	60¼	60¾
3	3	..	Cuyam-l Fr	1400	79	78¼	79	79¼

—D—

3	3	..	Davison	1200	53	51¾	51¾	52⅝
3	3	..	Deere pf	10	122½	122	122¾	125
3	3	3	Del & Hud	1100	152½	152	152	153
3	3	6	Del Lac&W	100	123½	122¾	123½	124
3	3	..	Denv&Rio pf	400	66¾	66½	66½	67½
3	3	..	Det Edison	200	260	256	256	265
3	3	2	Devoe&R A	800	52	52	52	53½
3	3	1	Dome Mines	100	98	98	98	98
3	3	..	Dom Stores	400	47	46	46	..
3	3	4	Dupont	100	170½	166¾	169¾	170
3	3	1	Duplan S	400	23½	23	23¼	24½
3	3	5	Duquesne pf	100	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	..

—E—

3	3	5	East Kodak	500	178	175	175¼	176
3	3	3	Eaton Axle	2200	64	63	63	64½
3	3	..	Eltingon	500	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	28⅛
3	3	2.40	Elec Auto L	11800	162	156	159½	161⅝
3	3	7	Elec Auto pf	10	113	113	113	113
3	3	..	Elec Boat	500	14¾	14	14⅜	14¾
3	3	1	Elec P&L	9300	67⅜	65¾	65⅞	66
3	3	..	Elec P&L pf	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
3	3	5	Elec Sto Bat	1500	80	79	80	80
3	3	3	End Johnson	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
3	3	7	End John pf	100	123½	123½	123½	123½
3	3	7	Eng P S	3200	50½	48¾	49½	50¾
3	3	2½	Eng Sug Fdw	1000	94½	94½	94½	..
3	3	2½	Equit Bldg	1000	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
3	3	2.80	Equit Trust	10	49	49	49	..
3	3	..	Erie	23400	75¼	73½	74⅝	73½
3	3	..	Erie 1pf	600	59¾	59½	59¾	60
3	3	..	Eureka Vac	400	48	47⅝	48	48
3	3	2½	Evans Auto	1900	62	57⅜	62	58⅜
3	3	1½	Ex Dpffet	10	25	25	25	25

—F—

3	3	..	Fairbanks pf	1000	16	16	16	..
3	3	3	Fairb Morse	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅜
3	3	7	Fairb M pf	10	108	108	108	108
3	3	2½	Fash Park	300	67½	67	67½	67
3	3	..	Fed M&S	100	220	220	220	..
3	3	.80	Fed Motor T	100	16	16	16	16¾
3	3	7	Fash Park pf	100	97	97	97	..
3	3	2	Fidelity Ins	1200	102¾	100½	102¼	102
3	3	..	Fisk Rub	4500	10¾	10	10	10⅜
3	3	..	Fisk Ipf cv	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
3	3	6½	Filene pf	50	107	107	107	103
3	3	3	Fleischm'n	11400	73¾	71½	72¾	73¾
3	3	..	Florsheim	200	49	49	49	..
3	3	..	Foundation	1700	61	58½	60	61
3	3	..	First NI 1pf	10	115	115	115	..
3	3	1½	First N St	1700	67½	66	67	68
3	3	4	Fox A	7000	91	89¼	90¾	91¾
3	3	2	Follansbee	700	65¾	64½	65¾	66¾
3	3	4	Freeport Tx	1500	44½	43¼	44	44
3	3	6	Fuller ppf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
3	3	..	Gabriel A	500	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
3	3	..	Gardner M	4500	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¾

—G—

3	3	10	Gen Am Tk	900	85¾	84¼	85	86
3	3	..	Gen Asphalt	6900	83¾	79½	83¼	80¼
3	3	..	Gen Asph pf	100	123	123	123	128
3	3	..	Gen Cable	500	48	47	47	48
3	3	4	Gen Cable A	500	97½	97	97½	98
3	3	60	Gen Elec	29500	279¾	272½	276¼	272
3	3	..	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¾	11	11⅜	11
3	3	..	Gen E&R A	700	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
3	3	7	Gen G&E 7% B	50	107	106	106	..
3	3	7	Gen G&E 7% A	13	107	107	107	106½
3	3	..	Gen Mills	1600	74¾	72½	73⅝	73⅝
3	3	3	Gen Motors	163000	79½	76¾	78⅝	78⅝
3	3	..	Gen Mot 7%	600	124¾	124½	124½	124¾
3	3	..	Gen O Ad	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
3	3	2	Gen O Ad ct	700	26½	26	26	25¾
3	3	5	Gen Ry Sig	2900	109½	105½	106½	106¾
3	3	5	Gen Refrac	2800	77½	75¾	75¾	75¾
3	3	..	Gillette	3500	110	108⅝	109¾	110¾
3	3	..	Glmbel Br	500	28⅜	28	28	28¾
3	3	..	Glmbel Br pf	300	38	38	38	38
3	3	..	Glidden	1800	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45⅞
3	3	..	Glidden ppf	20	103	103	103	103
3	3	2.40	Gold Dust	13800	62¼	60¼	61⅜	61⅜
3	3	..	Goodrich	9800	84¾	82¾	83⅜	83⅜
3	3	..	Goodrich pf	100	113	113	113	112
3	3	5	Goodyear	29000	129½	125⅞	126¾	128¾
3	3	..	Gotham Hos	300	47¼	47	47	47⅜
3	3	..	Goth 7pf	100	94	94	94	93¾
3	3	..	Goth ex-war	50	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
3	3	..	Gould Cp A	300	33¾	32⅞	33	32⅝
3	3	..	Graham-P	2500	32	30	31½	32
3	3	..	Grant	100	116½	116	116	119½
3	3	..	Gulf Mobile	400	45¼	44⅞	45	46¾
3	3	..	Gulf Mo pf	100

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:36 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Strage 5½s '42	103¾	103
Ajax Rubber 8s '28	101½	101½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	100¼	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49 wi	100¼	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Beet sugar 6s '35	88	88
Am Chain deb 6s '32	95	95
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95½	95⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100½
Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅛	99⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T cv 4½s '39 wi	127	124½
Am T & T nf 5s '69	103¾	103¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106¼	105⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	97¾	7¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¼	104¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89⅝	89⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115	113⅝
Atch T&SF 6s 1909	78¼	78¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	71	70¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101	91¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	83¾	83¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86½
B&O cv 4½s '60	96½	96½
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¾	100¾
B&O 5s ct Sam div	101¾	101¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103¼	103
B&O 5s series D	100	100
B&O rfg 4s '95	103¼	103¼
Bal Tel of Pa 5s '60	102½	102½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100¾	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	102½	02½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103¾	103
Beth Steel 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	94	93
Bow-Biltmore s f 7s '34	98	98
Broadway & N Av con 5s '43	71	71
Buffalo Gen Elec 5s B '30	103¾	103¾
Bklyn Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87½	87½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	91	91
Bush Term con 5s '55	92	92
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
Bush Term Bldg 7s '60	100	100
Cal Pet 5½s '38	85¼	85¼
Camaguey sugar 1st 7s '42	85¼	85¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84	84
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	82¾
Can Pacific 5s '42	104	104
Can Sugar cv 6s '35	98½	98½
Cen of Ga 5s '59	101¼	101¼
Cen of Ga 1st	101¼	101
Cen of Ga 5s A '59	80	80
Cen New Eng 4s '61	90¾	90¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¾	123
Cen Steel 8s '41	122	78½
Certainteed 5½s '48	78½	98½
Ches Corp 5s 47 ctf	98½	93¾
Ches & Ohio 4½s A '93	93¾	103¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	90¾
Chi B& gen 4s '58	90¾	96
Chi B&Q 4½s '77	96	92
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	92¾	87½
Chi G West 4s '59	87½	105¾
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '65	105¾	84
Chi M&StP gen 5s '89	74	71¾
Chi MStP&Pac adj 2000	73	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¾	91
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	87½	87½
Chi & Nw 7s '36	101¾	101¾
Chi Railways 5s '27	94	93
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	94	93¾
Chi R&P 4½s	96½	96½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99¾	99½
Chi Ter Han & SE 5s '60	95½	95½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s ct '63	114¾	114¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85½	85½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103	103
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅝	95¼
Cin Gas & El 4s	86¾	86¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	99⅝	99⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103½	102½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	100	100
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97½	97½
Colo Power 4½s '57	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s	95¾	93¾
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52	99	98¾
Com Inv Trust 6s	93	93
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	70	67
Coh Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66	66
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	105
Container Corp 5s '43	80½	80½
Container Corp 6s '46	92½	92
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	59¼	59
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	100	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100½	100½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	84	84
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90½	90½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	92½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	102	101½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101	91
Duke-P Power 6s '56	102½	102½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	80	80
East Tenn Va G con 5s '30	104	104
Edison Ill of Bklyn 4s	94½	94½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82¾	82¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	81	81
Erie gen 4s '96	76¾	76¾
Erie 5s '67	94¾	94
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	104	104
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 B	98	98
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	111¾	111
Fla East Coast 5s '74	75½	75
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	100	99½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Goodrich 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	75	75
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94½	94½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95¾	95¾
Great Northern 5s '73	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 7s '36	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109
Har Riv PC 4s '54	89	89
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	94¼	94½
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	100	100
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75¾	75¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	92
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¾
Ill Cen 4s Sterling	86¼	86¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	91¼	91½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¼	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	96¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¾	69¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	104	103¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	93¾	93½
Int &Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104½	104½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper 6s '55	91¼	91¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96	95½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s	123	121
Kan City Ft&SMem 4s '36	91¾	91¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103¾	103
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98¼	98¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Kendall 5½s war	93	92¾
Keith 6s '46	92	92
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105¼	105¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Kreuger & Toll rcts war	98	98
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¾	96⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	88	88
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85¾	85¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96	96
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	88	88
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '52	98¼	98¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100	99¼
Lock's Ine 6s '41	108	108
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	97¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 6s '52	101¾	101¾
L&N 5s '37	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60	60
Market St Ry gold 7s	85	85
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102	102
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	100	100
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22¼	22
Min & StL 40 yr 5s '49	21¼	21
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	86¾	86¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '38	99	99
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83¾	83¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73½	72¾
Mo Pac 5s '77	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96	96
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49 wi	104¾	104¼
Mont Pow deb 5s	98½	98¾
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	89¾	89¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¾	96¾
Nat Tube 5s '52	103	103
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99	99
N E T & T 5s '52	104¾	104¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	92
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95¾	95½
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	75¾	75¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74 A	93¾	93¾
N Y Chi & St L 5s '74 A	106	105½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¾	112¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	92¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105	105
NY N H&H 4½s	87	87
NY NH&H deb 5s	76¾	75¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105	104¾
NY NH&H 6s cv	120	120
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103	103
NY Rys 6s '65	118¾	118¾
NY Tr gen 4½s '39	98¾	98¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	91
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¾	105¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98¾	98½
NYWchester & B 4½s '46	81¼	81¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Share Co B 5s '50	102	102
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¾	91¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '62	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87½	87
Nor Pac 6s R '24	111¾	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	99¼	99¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¾	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	111
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105	105
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¾	98¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86½	86½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	98	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¼	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¾	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	107¼	107
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	97¾	96¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '50	104½	104½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100	100
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97½	97½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	95	95
Penn R R 4½s	97¾	97¾
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107½	107½
Penn R R gold 6s '36	105	105
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	84½	84½
Pere Marq 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	99⅝	99⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	97¾	97¼
Phil & Read 6s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pierce Oil deb 5s '31	105⅝	105⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99½	99⅝
Port Ry-Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Postal Tel Cab 5s	92⅝	93¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	92¼	92¼
Pub Svc El P 4½s '67	98	97⅞
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	196	185
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	97¾	97¼
Remington Rand 5½s	99½	99½
Rep Brass 6s	102½	102½
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102	102
Rio G Junction 5s '39	93	91¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81½	81½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Arkl&o 4½s '34	93½	93½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99½	99½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98	98
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¾	93¾
St L & S F 4s A	85	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	87½	87
St L & S F 5s B '50	99¾	99¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	83½	82½
St L S W con 4s '32	93¾	93¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97¼	97¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	91½	91½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	88¾	88¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55½	55½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	50¼	48½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75¾
Seabd All Fla-Ry 6s A '35	66¾	66¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	83	82
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97¾	97¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97	96¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '26	98¾	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	102	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93¾	93¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93¼	93¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100½	100½
So Pacific col 4s '49	88½	88½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¾	99¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	90¾
So Pac 4½s '68	90	87¾
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	87¾	87¾
So Pac 4½s '69 wi	90¾	90¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87
So Ry 4s M & O dis '38	91	91
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	98¾	98¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95½	95½
Penn Copper 6s B	102¾	102
Penn Elec Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	98¾
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97½	97¼
Tol St L & S W 4s '50	87¾	87¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	101	100¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102
Union El L & P 1st 5s '72	99½	99½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¼	92
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95	94½
U S Rubber 5s '47	89	88¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100¾
U S Rubber 1st 5s '42	91	90
Utah Lt Tr & Trac 5s '44	91	90
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97¾	97¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108½	108½
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	91	91
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	85	85
Wabash 4½s '78	87½	87½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¾	100¾
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6s '45	88⅞	88⅞
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	97	96½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	102
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	101½	101½
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
Western Un 6½s '38	108½	108
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99½	99½
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	100	100
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	55	54⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	55	54⅞
Willys-Ov-Ld 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Youngstown 5s '78	100¼	100¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78	78
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	85	85

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May21	Last May20
3½s '47	97.18	97.18	97.15	97.15	97.27
1st 4¼s '47	99.3	99.3	99.3	99	99.4
4th 4¼s '38	99.2	99.3	98.28	98.28	99.4
US 4¼s '47	97.	97.	96.20	96.20	96.28
US 3¾s '56	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.10
US 4s '54	.1044	104.4	103.30	103.30	104.1
US 4¼s '52	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30	108.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55					93
Antioquia 7s B '45				91⅞	91⅞
Antioquia 7s D				91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45				90	90
Argentine 6½s '62				96	96
Argentine Gov 6s June '58				99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59				99¼	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60				99½	99¾
Argentine 3rd				90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60				99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60				99¾	99¾
Argentine 6s May '61				98	98
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A				100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B				99	98¾
Australia 4½s '57				85½	85
Australia 5s '55				93¼	93
Australia 5s '57				93¼	93¼
Australia (Gov) 4½				103	103
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct				88½	88¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45				91¼	91¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42				90½	90¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55				100	99¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49				100	99¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49				104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55				108	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56				105¼	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45				115	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41				108¾	108½
Berlin Elec Mtge 6½s '28				92	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51				91¼	91½
Bolivia 7s ct				87½	87½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58				88½	88½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47				101⅜	101⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34				99	99
Brazil 8s '26				91¼	91¼
Brazil 6½s '27				93	93
Brazil (US) 8s '41				106	106
Brisbane 5s ct				90	90
Budapest(City) 6s '62				79	78⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60				99	99
Bllemois Aires 6s Oct '60				98¼	98¼
Bulgaria 7½s				87	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36				98	97¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52				102¾	102¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29				99½	99½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54				107	106⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46				99	98½
Chile 6s rct				92¾	92¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61				92	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57				95¾	95¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61				99¼	99¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60				92½	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61				92¾	92½
Chile 7½s '42				93¾	93¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42				101¾	101¾
Colombia 6s Jan				85	85
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47				81	81
Colombia 6s Oct				85	84¼
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53				86½	86½
Con Agr 7½s rct				85	85
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42				99¼	99¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51				93¾	93¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s (24) '49				100½	100½
Cuba Rep) 5½s '53				100	100
Czech (Rep) 8s '51				110	110
Czech Rep) 8s B '52				110½	110
Denmark 4½s '62				87½	87½
Denmark (King) 6s '42				103¾	103¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32				96¾	96¾
Denmark 5½s				99¼	99¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42				94¼	94¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40				93¾	93¾
Dutch East Ind 6s '62				102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '64				103¼	103¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war				94	93½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56				97	97
Finland (Rep) 7s '50				100	99¾
French Nat 8S 7s '49				102	102
French (Rep) 7s '49				107¾	107¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41				111¼	111¼
Germ 7s '49				95½	95½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38				87	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60				80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60				80½	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '60				93	93
Germ Cen Bk 7s '51				88	88
Germ G E 7s '45				102	102
Greek 7s '64				95¾	95½
Greek 6s '68				83½	83
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52				100¼	100¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44				100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45				94¼	93
Hseder Steel 6s ct				84	84
Irish Free State 5s '60				96¼	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51				96¾	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50				93	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44				98¼	98
Jap (Imp Gov) 5½s '31				91¼	91¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54				100	99¾
Lyonss (City) 6s '34				99¾	99¾
Meridionale El 7s '57				98	98
Milan (City) 6½s '52				89	88⅞
Norway Bk 5s				91	91
Norw'n (City) 6s '52				105	105
New So Kales 5s '57				92½	92½
New So Wales 5s '58				92½	92½
Nor Germ Ll 6s '47				92	92
Norway 5½s '65				99¼	99¼
Norway (King) 6s '43				101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44				101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '52				101½	101½
Oriental Dev 5½s ct				86	86
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53				94½	94½
Panama (Rep) 5s				92¾	92½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58				103	103
Oslo Gas 5s				90	90
Peru 6s				87¾	87¼
Peru 7s '59				101¼	101
Poland 6s '40				77½	77¼
Poland 7s '47				84¾	84
Poland 8s '50				95½	95½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52				89½	89½
Rhine West 5s '53				98	98
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53				93½	93½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66				96¼	96¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66				96¼	96¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46				105¾	105¾
Rio G do Sul 8s				87	87
Rome (City) 6½s '52				89¾	89½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42				97	97
Sao Paulo 8s				89¾	89½
Sao Paulo (Br) 7s '56				100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50				104	104

OIL COMPANIES RAISE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Following the lead of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company in raising the prices of crude oil, the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company of Tulsa and the Empire Oil & Refining Company, announced a similar increase last night.

The increase came soon after Oklahoma production restrictions were raised on the representation that demand was in excess of supply.

The increase ranges from 17 to 41 cents a barrel and fixed a 5-cent differential a barrel for all grades. The new price quotes 25 gravity and below at 85 cents a barrel and 44 gravity and above at $1.85 a barrel. The new price for 32 to 32.9 gravity is $1.25 a barrel, as compared with $1.08 under the old price.

The new prices top those of last year. Price scales were lowered twice last year, once July 28 and again Jan 25.

DIVIDENDS

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Aug. 1, placing the stock on a $5 annual basis. This is the first dividend on the common since 1921.

Hudson Motor Car Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 11.

Commercial Investment Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and $1 in cash on the common, $1.75 on the first preferred and $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent first preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 5.

Loew's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 14.

Gotham Silk Hosiery declared the regular 62½ cents quarterly dividend on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Northern Ohio Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stock respectively, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Phillips Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 7.

New England Telephone Company directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable June 29 to stock of record June 10.

Motor Products Corporation declared an extra dividend of $5 a share, payable June 6 to stock of record June 1, and a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Phelps Dodge Corp. placed the stock on a $3 annual basis by declaring a quarterly dividend of 75c a share. The dividend rate is equal to $12 a share a year on the old stock, which was recently split up on a 4 for 1 basis, and which paid $10 annually. The dividend declared is payable July 1 to stock of record June 4.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 on the common, payable June 24 to stock of record June 7.

Glidden Company declared the usual extra dividend of 12½ cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior preferred stock, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Crane Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, both payable June 15 to stock of record June 1. This places the common, $25 par, on a 7 per cent annual basis, compared with 6 per cent previously.

Equitable Trust Co. New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable June 29 to stock of record June 15.

Mergenthaler Linotype declared the usual extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, both payable June 29 to stock of record June 5.

Laclede Gas Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 and the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Penn Dixie Cement Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask
Am Union	260	275
America	236	240
Bk of U S	209	214
Bk Yo'k'n	260	...
Bryant Pk	435	...
B'way	260	275
Chelsea Ex	109	115
Central	212	220
Century	320	350
Chase	1104	1112
Chase new	202	205
Chase rts	112	115
Chat Phnx	840	850
Chemical	127	130
City	395	400
Clearemont	110	115
Columbus	225	245
Commerc'l	770	790
Community	275	...
Contin nw	75	80
Contin rts	34	38
Corn Ex	1070	1080
Corn E nw	218	...
Fifth Av	3600	3900
First, N Y	6700	6900
Flatbush

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LACROSSE BOOM ON AT HARVARD

Many Candidates and Better Material—Coaches Use Signals in Game

Lacrosse at Harvard University is coming into its own. The Crimson has a far better balanced team than those of recent years, chiefly by virtue of the substitute material. There are more and better athletes for the coaches to work with and conditions are better.

Not in many years have lacrosse activities at Harvard shown as much enthusiasm as is evidenced now by the much larger numbers of aspirants on the field back of the business school in a scene of action these days that would rival football practices.

Coaches Madison Sayles '27 and E. F. Gamache '27, both former Crimson lacrosse and football stars, are handling the players, and their efforts are showing good results. Sayles has put genuine competitive enthusiasm into the team and that has every position on the 12 open. Although these coaches know that certain of the candidates are favored for certain positions, the substitutes are responding so nicely that a supposed regular might easily find himself displaced.

Gaining Prominence

The coaches expect the sport to gain in prominence from now on. Recently several of the preparatory schools such as Groton, Middlesex, Phillips Exeter and Milton Academy elected to give the sport a trial next season and according to Coaches Gamache and Sayles its popularity is practically assured.

With preparatory schools sending boys to college with same lacrosse experience the college teams are sure to be of higher grade. In certain sections of the South, Pennsylvania and New York state the college twelves are greatly advanced over the New England teams because they have candidates to work with who have had experience in preparatory and high schools previous to reaching college.

When the first call went out for varsity lacrosse candidates at Harvard the new coaches had the satisfaction of counting 55 candidates. With the season nearing its close some 40 are still reporting daily. In eight games played Harvard has won four, tied one and lost three. Its victories were gained over the Alumni team, 7 to 4, over Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 8 to 4, over Cornell University, 3 to 2, and over Williams College, 5 to 0. The game was a rugged affair played in Hanover, N. H., against Dartmouth with the final score reading 3 to 3. The defeats were a 9-to-1 clash with Union College, a 12-to-12 game with St. John's College and a close 5-to-4 contest with Syracuse. The Union and St. John's teams are too advanced for the Crimson to expect anything but defeat.

Signal System

Intercollegiate lacrosse circles have turned attention toward the new Crimson coaches because of the widely advertised signal system which they have installed. Signals in lacrosse are quite an innovation and how it is done remains a secret, but since both Coach Sayles and Coach Gamache are old football players, it is not amiss to believe that something similar to football is in vogue. More of their football training has been brought into lacrosse such as lengthy and instructive blackboard talks describing plays both offensively and defensively. Scrimmage is also conducted as in football.

Were many of the regulars of former Crimson lacrosse teams to return, they would find it hard to catch on to this season's team for, unlike the past, there are players in abundance striving for each position and the candidates, also unlike much of the past, are natural athletes and easy to work with.

There are two games remaining to be played on this year's schedule, Saturday, May 25, the Brown varsity twelve will be played and then the Crimson will invade New Haven for the annual clash with Yale the following Thursday, May 30. Yale is likely to find Harvard increasingly harder to defeat in the future, including this season's team.

Goal Competition

One of the most interesting competitions for a position is the struggle for goal. T. W. Dunn '31 and W. J. Salmon '30 are rivals for the place, and to date the honors are even. If it continues, it will be hard to select the starter for the Yale game; but in that event both men will probably have their chance during play. Salmon played part of last year's game with Yale, when the Blue won 11 to 4.

Coverpoint is well handled by F. A. Pickard '29, veteran lacrosse and football star, who is to assist in coaching football at Harvard next season. He is a veteran of last year's Yale game. There are three others capable of taking Pickard's place at any time. They are D. R. Kroell '30, E. S. Amazeen '31 and L. C. Briggs '31. At point, G. S. Robinson '31 and J. W. Henderson '31 are alternating.

James Marshall '31 generally starts at first defense with P. L. Dowd '30, another defenseman of promise. Capt. H. M. Hartnett '30, who faced Yale last year, is featuring for the Crimson this season at first defense, his same position as at that time. George J. Cleary '29 and J. P. Faude '31 are being schooled for Hartnett's position. Faude was soccer goalie.

Park Is Star

Another star of the Crimson twelve is S. P. Park '29, who is also a veteran of last year's Yale game. Park has had plenty of experience in lacrosse, having played it in his high school days at Erasmus High School, New York.

T. I. Nido '30, a Porto Rican, has taken the lacrosse game keenly and has earned a starting place at center in the lineup in most of the games with Wayne Hobbs '31 running a close second. R. C. Glenn '30, veteran, and a high scorer is one of the leading attackers playing 3d attack, although T. E. Farrell '31 is a close competitor for the starting lineup.

L. H. Gulick '31 and H. G. Pope '31 are at [illegible] at 2d attack, while C. W. Eis[illegible]'30, W. A. Wilkinson '29 and A. [illegible] McGuire '30 are nearly on a par to the 1st attack position. Wilkinson is manager of the team and, in working out with the players this spring, caught the coaches' eye and now is also a player on the team he manages.

The home positions are well taken care of by O. D. Johnson '31 and W. W. Foshay '31, members of the freshman team last year, and D. T. Saunders '30 and L. M. Shapiro '29.

After this season Coach Gamache plans to enter business; but Sayles will coach at least another year. Both coaches are in their senior year of the business school. Sayles will assist in coaching football too and is to be assistant dean of the business school.

RIDEOUT GETS HOLE-IN-ONE

W. R. Rideout joined the hole-in-one class May 20 when he made the fifth hole of the Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington, in one. The hole is 151 yards long. He was playing with A. L. Surckes and H. McIntyre at the time.

Leaders in Lacrosse at Harvard

COACH MADISON SAYLES '27 (Left), CAPT. H. M. HARTNETT '30 (Center), COACH E. F. GAMACHE '27.

ELEVEN NATIONS LEFT IN RUNNING

Three in American Zone of Davis Cup Elimination Play

NEW YORK (AP)—Of the 24 nations which set out earlier this year in quest of the Davis Cup, held for the last two years by France, only 11 still are in the running.

In the American zone, with five original entrants, three still survive, Cuba, with a first-round bye and a four-to-one victory over Mexico in the semifinal, has advanced to the final. The United States, with a clean sweep over Canada in the first round, is to meet Japan next to determine which shall face Cuba in the final round.

Play in the European zone has reached the quarter-final round. Italy, favored to win the zone finals for the second consecutive year, meets Germany next. In the other sections of the upper half of the draw, Czechoslovakia and Denmark will clash. In the lower half, Great Britain, regarded as likely to advance to the final round, engages South Africa next. Holland and Hungary battle it out in the remaining quarterfinal series.

CALIFORNIAN STARS ADVANCE BY DEFAULT

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—Their scheduled opponents' appointment with Paris' dressmakers today was responsible for the California tennis stars, Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Edith A. Cross, reaching the second round of women's doubles in the French championships without playing.

Mesdames Danet and Speranza-Wyns of France were down to meet the Americans in the first round, but Mme. Danet sent word that they could not escape the modiste so the match was declared defaulted.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City youth, paired with Edouard Lorotra, young brother of the famous "Bounding Basque," to win a first-round match in men's doubles from Nicky Zahar and Henry Daunon, Greece.

Playing brilliantly, Jean Borotra and Señorita Lili d'Alvarez eliminated the Franco-Russian team of Mme. Michel Bernard and M. Magaloff, 6—2, 6—2, in the mixed doubles.

HARVARD OARSMEN TO USE NEW QUARTERS

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—When the Harvard varsity oarsmen set out to do battle with the Yale crew in the annual rowing classic on the Thames a month from today, they will emerge from modern new quarters, costing $40,000, which have just been completed.

The new building, replacing the dilapidated "Red Top" and the old farm house on the Harvard reservation, stands on a bluff on the Gales Ferry side, just opposite the line at the North end of the four-mile course. It is of Southern Colonial type.

An administration building, with quarters for the coaches and others of the rowing personnel, is being built just east of the main building.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	16	10	.667
Newark	13	10	.565
Toronto	14	12	.538
Reading	12	11	.522
Baltimore	14	13	.519
Montreal	13	13	.500
Buffalo	8	13	.381
Jersey City	8	18	.308

RESULTS MONDAY

Reading 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 4.
Newark 5, Baltimore 4 (14 innings.)
Toronto 10, Montreal 6.

READING GETS CUBS' CATCHER

READING, Pa.—The Chicago National League Baseball Club sent Catcher Thomas S. Angley, former Georgia Institute of Technology star, to the Reading Keys on option May 19, the player joining the team at Jersey City at once. Harry S. Hinchman announced the suspension of John Wight, infielder, and the release of Leo Riley, pitcher, to the Allentown Eastern League club on option.

PROVIDENCE WINS SERIES

NEW YORK (AP)—Providence won the American Association Soccer Cup competition by defeating the New York Nationals, 4 to 2, in the second game of the home-and-home series May 20. The two teams had played to a 2-all tie in the first game at Providence last week. With total goals counting, Providence won the series, 6 goals to 4.

DENMARK WINS 4-1

COPENHAGEN, Den. (AP)—Denmark won the final pair of singles in the second round of the European zone Davis Cup play with Greece May 20, and terminated the series with a 4-to-1 victory. The Danes will meet Czechoslovakia in the third round. In these singles, Ulrich defeated Zafiropoulos, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, while Henriksen vanquished Zerlend, 6—0, 7—5, 6—4.

DARTMOUTH ACCEPTS RECORD

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The Dartmouth athletic council has accepted as a new college record for the 440-yard dash, the time of 49 1-5s. made by Capt. Gerald Swope Jr. '29, in the Dartmouth-Syracuse meet here on May 4. The former record of 49 2-5s. was also held by the Green captain.

SPANISH TEAM WINS

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—A Barcelona team defeated the Bolton Wanderers, winners of the historic English Football Association Cup, 4 to 0, May 20 in a soccer match played in the Exposition Stadium here.

LITHUANIANS TO BUILD UP SPORTS

M. Kavolis Outlines Needs of Nation for Athletics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That Lithuanian sport, as a whole, is financed almost entirely by the proceeds from soccer football and that there is not a single suitably equipped sports ground or building in the entire country was revealed by M. Kavolis, the newly elected chairman of the Lithuanian Sports League, in a recent interview with a Kaunas newspaper correspondent. There are, however, indications that the population is beginning to take more interest in games, and fresh organizations for the cultivation of sport are taking shape in the capital and in the provinces. Moreover, a determined effort is to be made to remedy deficiencies.

"It is proposed," said M. Kavolis, "to provide the indispensable sports grounds and halls, to interest the public in sport, and to petition the Government for accommodation and for moral and material support. It is hoped to obtain this year as much as has hitherto been annually received, although, owing to the poor harvest this year in northern Lithuania, we cannot expect to obtain special aids from the Government. We need not despond on this account," he added, "because government aid is not the sole factor for progress in sport. The progress of sport will depend not only upon how much assistance it is afforded from outside itself, but upon how much the sportsmen themselves will be able to strengthen their organizations. Otherwise the aids granted to sport by the State would be a misfortune.

"Internally the Lithuanian sports organizations can be regulated and strengthened without special outlays. It is only necessary to pay more attention to ourselves and less to all sorts of interstate contests and representation abroad. It is essential to strengthen to the maximum degree the discipline and unity of our sportsmen and to carry on the work without grudging our efforts, in accordance with our slogan, 'More work—less talk.'

"Lithuanian sportsmen themselves must prepare the public so that in our schools, from the elementary to the higher institutions, training in sport shall be well provided and compulsory for all. Then the prosperity of sport here will be assured. How far that broad policy is destined to be realized must depend upon the wishes of Lithuanian sportsmen themselves."

COCHET CAPTURES MAJOR NET HONORS

BERLIN (AP)—Henri Cochet of France carried off major honors in the final rounds of the international tennis tournament here May 20. Cochet won the men's singles title by defeating Jenzel Caezz of Czechoslovakia, 9—11, 6—3, 6—1, and then paired with Jacques H. Brugnon to win the doubles title. The double aces of the French Davis cup team defeated Hans Moldenhauer and Prinn of Germany, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 10—8.

In his effort to win a third title Cochet, however, went down to defeat. Brugnon and Miss E. L. Heine defeated Cochet and Fraulein Cecilie Aussem for the mixed doubles championship, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5. Baroness von Reznicek won the Berlin ladies' championship by her defeat of Fraulein Aussem, 7—5, 6—3.

MISS HICKS LEADS FIELD

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—Miss Helen Hicks of Hempstead Country Club, led the field with a score of 84 in the qualifying round of the women's Metropolitan golf championship played here May 20 over the links of the Greenwich Country Club. The young Long Island star was out in 42 and back in like figures, leading Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beaches, the present title holder, who returned a card of 44—41—85. Miss Katherine Beach of the Montclair Golf Club making her first appearance in this competition scored an 86. She wasted three shots on the qualifying nine taking an 8 on the par 5 fourth hole, and otherwise would probably have led the field or tied for first.

McCARTHY RE-ELECTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Maurice J. McCarthy, Old Flatbush, has been re-elected president of the Senior Professional Golf Association, with Alexander Smith, Westchester-Biltmore, and Fertic Mac, Mayfield Country Club, vice-presidents; Peter Clark, Westchester Hills, treasurer, and Jack Pirie, Woodmere, secretary. The annual championship tournament will be held either just before or just after the United States open championship which starts on the Mercury Foot Golf Club links, June 27.

VARSITY SWEATERS FOR POLO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Varsity polo sweaters have been awarded by the military department to five Oregon State Agricultural College malletmen. One player receives his third award, two their second, and two their first. William T. McGinnis '29, third award; Capt. Preston B. Varney '29, second; Twain A. Bodmer '30, second; Dallis Cormutt '31, first, and Cedric B. Boesche '31, first.

MRS. BAKER WINS MEDAL

Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of the Oakley Country Club, won the qualifying round gold medal in the women's Greater Boston district golf championship tournament of 1929 on the links of the Charles River Country Club, May 20, with a card of 90. This was one stroke better than the card turned in by Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club.

YALE HAS WEAK OUTFIELD SPOT

Baseball Coach Has Tried Many for the Position of Leftfielder

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Losing to fine teams, and only to the very best ones, but defeating all the others, Yale University's baseball nine has been running along at a fast clip ever since the beginning of the season and threatens to be even more formidable this year than ever before when the final test comes at the end of the year against Princeton and Harvard Universities. It is highly desirable to win from the earlier opponents on the schedule; but, generally speaking, Yale men would rather lose those early contests if they could only be assured of victory over the two teams which involve "championship" ratings for the Blue, if it wins. Those two are the important series, and they have had nothing but failure for Yale for so many years now that the Elis are determined to end this season differently than they have the past several seasons.

It has been four years since Yale has won a baseball championship from Princeton and Harvard. R. W. Pond's team downed both the Tigers and the Crimson in 1925, but Harvard has proved an insurmountable barrier since that year. Yale has won four years in succession from Princeton and has thus stood a chance to win a championship rating by following through to win from Harvard. But that was a task for which Yale was not sufficiently equipped, Harvard winning the past three series.

Some believed this year might find a repetition of this circumstance, the reason being that this season's run of victories and defeats has been about the same as in those other years which concluded unsuccessfully because of the Harvard series. It seems that Yale can win most of its early games, and it is doing this now, without that performance meaning a thing as to the chances of the Blue against its time-honored rivals.

Wins 11, Loses 6

Yale's record for this season, so far, has been considerably above the average, however, and Yale appears to be on the way to finding itself at its best when the Princeton and Harvard series roll around. Yale has won 11 games and lost six this year, but its record looks better than that .647 percentage would indicate when it is considered that only Holy Cross, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Dartmouth have defeated the Blue. These teams are recognized as fine aggregations and a loss to one of them is by no means a disgrace. Holy Cross has downed Yale twice, once by 1 to 0. Penn and Yale are all even by virtue of one victory each. Dartmouth won from Yale in a good game in which G. E. Hollstrom '30 of Dartmouth was invincible and would have beaten any college team he had as his opponent at that time.

Yale has had its troubles getting organized this year, and this has been accompanied with a few losses of men that played their part in some of the defeats. In the first place, Coach Joseph Wood has been unable to find a suitable leftfielder to help Capt. J. J. Garvey '29 and M. J. Growe '29 cover the outfield. He has tried several and apparently all have failed to give satisfaction. Those tried out are G. A. McKenzie '31S who started the season in left field, but was later ousted by J. J. Holahan '30S who was followed by J. M. Walker '31, and LeR. E. F. Thelen '29. Coach Wood is not yet ready to decide on one to the exclusion of the others, but no one of those available is a worthy team mate for Garvey and Growe who are both fine fielders and good hitters.

At one time or another four of Yale's best men have been on the bench, but all are now in shape with the lone exception of R. A. Sawyer '29, stellar pitcher, who has done practically no work this year. The Eli coach and the trainers are sure that Sawyer will be ready by the time of the Princeton and Harvard series, and in that confidence, rests most of Yale's hopes of winning a championship this season after the three lean years that have passed. He has pitched a few innings now and then recently without undue trouble. He is being handled carefully, however, for the sake of the final series which are so important.

Thompson Improves

With Sawyer ready to pitch and G. Brewster Loud Jr. '29 and W. B. Thompson '30 to do the rest of the pitching, Yale will go into the home stretch of this season with a trio of good boxmen, every one of whom will doubtless give a good account of himself. Sawyer and Loud were expected to be the mainstays of the pitching staff; but Thompson, improving faster than anyone expected, has taken his place as a regular, dividing the burden of pitching the most important games with Loud. All three of these men are right handers.

J. J. Hoben '29S, veteran of two seasons, is doing practically all of the receiving, and is doing it in fine style, proficiently enough to keep him the position despite the competition of F. J. Linehan '31, who has been tried out, but has not been nearly so impressive as has Hoben. Hoben's heady work behind the plate has helped Yale through many close games this year, and he is a steadying factor to his pitcher at all times. He is a genius at finding a batter's weakness.

The infield has caused no trouble to the coach this season. H. S. Aldrich '30, who is on third base, is the only veteran infielder on the team. J. H. Beyer '30S, who has starred at second all season, was the team's catcher last season, but was converted into an infielder at the start of this year because of a lack of a capable man for the position. Two sophomores, A. J. Taylor '31 and Francis T. Vincent '31S, have taken care of shortstop and first base respectively, both performing excellently all year.

Defensively Yale's team is undoubtedly strong, but it has been a failure on attack on frequent occasions. Yale was shut out twice in a row just a short while back, losing to N. Y. U. 2 to 0 one day and to Holy Cross 1 to 0 the next afternoon. That slump has now passed, however, and Yale's potential hitters are beginning to find their batting eye, the result being a surprising victory over Pennsylvania which had defeated Yale with little difficulty earlier in the season. Whether the Elis are really a combination of weak batters or not is still the important question, but Yale, with the three pitchers mentioned doing box duty, should be a worthy opponent for its major rivals, Princeton and Harvard. Vincent, who is batting in the clean-up position and Captain Garvey are the best stickmen on the team, Vincent's extra-base hits playing a big part in Yale's victories so far this year.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Michigan 11, Ohio State 1.
Colgate 4, Union 2.
Chicago 9, Wisconsin 0.
Holy Cross 4, Worcester P. I. 2.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Connecticut State 110, Clark 28.
Wesleyan 67⅓, Illinois N. S. 64⅓.

DARTMOUTH MEN IN FINAL ROUND

H. L. Johnson Jr., and T. D. McDonald Win in Singles Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Dartmouth College is sure to win the singles championship title of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, as two of its players won the semifinal matches today on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, and will meet tomorrow morning for the championship title.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31 of Wabash, also a member of the Dartmouth varsity football team, qualified for the final by defeating John W. Owen '31 of Fitchburg and Wesleyan University, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. It was only a warming-up match for Johnson, who was much superior to his opponent.

Theodore D. McDonald '30 of Tacoma, Wash., was the other Dartmouth man to win in the semifinal round, and he defeated Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31 of South Hadley and Amherst College only after a hard-fought, four-set match which took two hours to complete. There was very little to choose between the two players and McDonald owes his victory in good measure to being in better playing condition. He continually ran up to the net and this started Hayes doing the same thing. Both played for the lines and McDonald mixed his cross-court and long drives to good advantage. Many of the games went to deuce.

The committee, after waiting well into the afternoon of May 20 for Harry F. Wolf '29 and R. H. Chase '29 of Williams College, who failed to put in an appearance, defaulted them in the singles. Play on the first day was held on the clay courts and all the matches went in straight sets in the singles, while one doubles match went to three sets, when Mayo M. Soley '29 and James M. Parker '30 of Bowdoin College had a battle on their hands with another Maine State pair, H. E. Tattersall '29 and Robert Allen Jr. '31 of Colby College. The scores were 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Wolf won the singles championship on the Longwood courts last year and also the doubles with T. M. Banks Jr. who has graduated.

Johnson of Dartmouth played in three singles matches on the opening day, defeating Frank E. Dame '31 of Garden City, N. Y. and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—3, 6—4, in the first round, and R. S. Bowditch '31 of Amherst College, in the second round, 6—2, 6—2. He also defeated Williams of Brown University, in the third round, 6—1, 6—4.

McDonald of Dartmouth played in two matches on the first day, defeating J. F. Howard '29 of Wesleyan University in the second round, 6—3, 6—3, and Tattersall of Colby College, 6—1, 6—1, in the third round.

Owen of Wesleyan advanced through the default of Wolf in the second round and reached the semifinal by defeating Jacobs of Bates College in the third round, 7—5, 7—5.

Hayes of Amherst, the other player to reach the semifinal round on the first day, advanced through the default of R. H. Chase '29 of Williams College in the first round, defeated Thomas R. Wigglesworth '30 of Massachusetts Tech, 6—3, 6—2, in the second, and won from Harold Lisker '29 of Brown University, in the third round, 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Dartmouth College, defeated Frank E. Dame '31, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—3, 6—4.

R. S. Bowditch '31, Amherst College, defeated R. B. Britton '30, Trinity College, 6—2, 6—3.

S. P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, won from R. H. Chase '29, Williams College, by default.

Thomas R. Wigglesworth '30, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated H. W. Richardson '30, Bates College, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

J. W. Owen '31, Wesleyan University, won from H. F. Wolf '29, Williams College, by default.

Clinton Jacobs '32, Bates College, defeated Robert Allen Jr. '31, Colby College, 7—5, 6—2.

Williams, Brown University, defeated Mayo M. Soley '29, Bowdoin College, 6—4, 6—2.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Dartmouth College, defeated R. S. Bowditch '31, Amherst College, 6—2, 6—2.

S. P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, defeated Thomas Wigglesworth '30, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—3, 6—2.

Harold Lisker '29, Brown University, defeated James M. Parker '30, Bowdoin College, 6—4, 6—4.

H. E. Tattersall '29, Colby College, defeated J. Burke, Trinity College, 6—4, 6—4.

Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, defeated J. F. Howard '29, Wesleyan University, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

J. W. Owen '31, Wesleyan University, defeated Clinton Jacobs '32, Bates College, 6—2, 6—4.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Dartmouth College, defeated Williams, Brown University, 6—1, 6—4.

S. P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, defeated Harold Lisker '29, Brown University, 6—1, 6—1.

Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, defeated H. E. Tattersall '29, Colby College, 6—1, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Dartmouth, defeated John W. Owen '31, Wesleyan, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth, defeated Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

J. W. Owen '31 and J. F. Howard '29, Wesleyan University, defeated Harold Lisker '29 and Williams, Brown University, 6—2, 6—3.

Mayo M. Soley '29 and James M. Parker '30, Bowdoin College, defeated Allen and H. E. Tattersall '29, Colby College, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Second Round

R. S. Bowditch '31 and S. P. Hayes Jr. '31 Amherst College, defeated Frank E. Dame '31 and Thomas R. Wigglesworth '30, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—4, 6—4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	20	7	.741
Minneapolis	22	8	.733
St. Paul	17	8	.680
Indianapolis	15	14	.517
Milwaukee	13	15	.464
Louisville	12	15	.444
Toledo	10	17	.370
Columbus	10	18	.357
	10	20	.333

RESULTS MONDAY

Columbus 2, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 0.
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 3.

HOGAN TO COACH CARNEGIE

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Frank R. H. Hogan has been named varsity basketball coach at Carnegie Tech here, succeeding John Irwin, Clarence Overend, graduate manager of athletics announced today. Hogan, at present coach at Libby High School, Toledo, O., will report at Tech after the close of the next football season. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa where he won letters in baseball, basketball and track.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Lehigh 4, Haverford 3.
Lake Forest 6, Loyola 1.
Chicago 8, Iowa 1.
Wisconsin 7, Northwestern 2.
Grinnell 5, Armour Tech 2.
Kentucky 4, St. Xavier 3.

Michigan Nine Faces Leading Rivals on Their Home Grounds

These Four Games Are Practically the Only Chance to Keep Them From Defending "Big Ten" Conference Baseball Championship

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pct
Michigan	4	0	1.000
Wisconsin	5	2	.714
Iowa	4	2	.667
Illinois	3	2	.556
Northwestern	4	3	.571
Minnesota	2	3	.400
Indiana	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.333
Purdue	2	3	.333
Ohio State	0	5	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Leading rivals must be attacked on their home diamonds by the University of Michigan nine in the next seven days of the baseball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference. The Wolverines, defending the title they won last year, have won four games and lost none. Practically the only chance to stop them is offered in the schedule of the immediate future.

First Coach R. L. Fisher takes his nine against Iowa, third place contender, at Iowa City, Ia., on Friday. Next he throws them against Illinois, fourth place rival, at Champaign, Ill., on Saturday. Then he takes them against Wisconsin, second place contender, at Madison, Wis., on Monday. No team this season has had to face such a hard series, and no team except Michigan could be expected to come through it without a loss or two.

Four other contests are on the list. The first takes Purdue to Illinois today. Indiana appears at Lafayette, Ind., to meet Purdue on Thursday, and Wisconsin attacks Northwestern at Evanston, Ill., on Saturday. The other game takes Chicago to Iowa on Saturday. Only Minnesota, which showed a surprising rally to win two games from Indiana last week, is to remain idle during the period.

If the Wolverines continue with the brilliant pitching and the powerful batting they displayed in their last two games, even Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin will have their hands full. At Purdue the hard-hitting Boilermakers were held to six hits by W. F. McAfee '29, while the Wolverines gathered nine hits, winning, 4 to 2; and at Northwestern another hard-hitting team was held to one hit by D. M. Asbeck '29, while his mates were gathering 14 hits to win, 13 to 0. H. G. Straub '30, rightfielder, has taken the lead among the Michigan batters with six hits for an average of .462; but they are all hitting in timely fashion and for extra bases.

At Iowa the Wolverines will find a fairly well-balanced team which has won its last three games against average competition. Its last victory, 5 to 1, against Chicago, displayed good pitching by F. F. Twogood '29, who was given errorless support. C. B. Thompson '29, catcher, is leading the Hawkeye batters with nine hits to average .375. This is the first meeting of Michigan and Iowa this season.

One victory has been scored by the Wolverines over Illinois, 5 to 1, but the Illini have enough power and vigor to make a second meeting interesting at Champaign on Saturday.

Coach Carl Lundgren's boys failed to get into "Big Ten" action last week as rain canceled their game with Ohio State. This game with Michigan is the final on the Illinois schedule. They have won five of nine games, their last victory being scored against Wisconsin, 8 to 4. The team's batting list is led by H. B. Walker '30, rightfielder, with 12 hits for an average of .364.

Wisconsin may be the one to give Michigan its setback. The Badgers took a firm hold on second place by defeating Indiana, 11 to 6, May 20. This gave them a showing of five games won and two lost. M. N. Farber '30, held the Hoosiers to three scattered hits, but he will have difficulty doing as well with Michigan if he is used next Monday. H. F. Ellerman '30, second baseman, is leading the Badgers' hitters with 10 safeties for an average of .435. Wisconsin as a whole is batting light, depending on a few extra base-hitters.

Two games with Indiana carried Minnesota into a new position in the standing and the batting order. The Gophers were to the lowly strata of three games lost and none won until they took both games of a two-day series with the Hoosiers, 9 to 7, and 13 to 8. They made a total of 27 hits in these games and boosted their batting average to .297 to lead the league. Their rivals will face them with less confidence from now on, though it is apparent that their pitching and fielding leaves something to be desired. G. W. Langenberg '30, first baseman is the team's heavy hitter with 10 safeties for an average of .455. The leading individual batters and team batting:

Player, Position and College	AB	R	H	Av.
D. M. Asbeck, p. Mich.	6	0	1	.167
E. F. Caraway, lf. Purd.	28	3	8	.571
R. L. Tuttle, lf. Ohio St.	8	0	4	.571
M. W. Ascher, ss. Minn.	17	3	7	.412
P. J. Harrell, 2b. Indiana	26	8	12	.462
H. G. Straub, rf. Mich.	13	2	6	.462
G. W. Langenberg, 1b. Minn.	22	6	10	.455
J. M. Jacobs, c. Northw.	27	10	11	.407
H. F. Ellerman, 2b. Wis.	24	4	10	.417
E. W. Loose, 2b. Minn.	18	3	7	.389
F. F. Twogood, p. Iowa	5	0	2	.400
C. B. Thompson, c. Iowa	24	4	9	.375
H. B. Wingate, lf. Chi.	30	4	11	.367
M. L. Mills, 3b. Purdue	22	3	8	.364
H. B. Walker, rf. Illinois	33	7	12	.364
C. H. Burroughs, c. Ind.	24	3	8	.333
William Fesler, rf. O. St.	23	6	8	.348
J. A. Mowry, rf. Iowa	27	3	9	.333
K. G. Kugler, c. Purdue	27	3	9	.333
H. M. Cline, 3b. Ohio St.	12	2	4	.333
J. H. Hickey, lf. Indiana	25	3	8	.320

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES

	AB	R	H	Av.
Minnesota	145	31	42	.290
Purdue	271	46	77	.284
Ohio State	255	41	68	.267
Michigan	132	26	35	.265
Iowa	214	30	56	.262
Chicago	251	23	62	.247
Indiana	236	27	57	.241
Wisconsin	212	28	51	.240
Northwestern	204	33	65	.221
Illinois	270	37	57	.204

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Wisconsin 11, Indiana 6.
Nebraska 5, Oklahoma 2.
Maine 5, Colby 4.
Notre Dame 9, Meiji (Japan) 6.
Rochester 3, Niagara 2.

PICK-UPS

THOMAS S. ANGLEY, the young catcher sent to Reading by the Chicago Cubs May 19, is a graduate of Georgia Tech, where he led his college team at bat during the three years he played. He also led the South Atlantic League in hitting in his first year of professional baseball in 1927 while with Macon, batting for .362. The former Tech captain will be back in the majors and it will not be long.

The two clubs in the National League that have never won a World Series, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, are neither one as liable to win one this year as either of the two in the American League, Detroit and St. Louis, that still remain without world championship titles. However, this is brought up merely as a point of interest and not because any one of the teams are expected to capture world championships this year, even though Detroit and St. Louis have the strongest teams that have represented them in the American League in many years.

The University of Michigan baseball nine is patiently waiting the coming trial of traveling to Japan for a tour. The team will leave July 27 from San Francisco for Hawaii and from thence to Tokyo. The plans are tentative, however. The Meiji University team from Japan is now touring the United States. Most of the Michigan games in Japan will be with the three universities, Meiji, Keio and Waseda.

Some fans are wondering if the Braves have another year of the 1914 teams because of their fine showing this year. They have Maranville, it is true, the shortstop who played for that great team of 1914 Braves, but they started off in an entirely different way in 1914 than they did this year. They were in last place until middle July and then began to climb. This year they have been in the first division ever since the season opened on that basis of comparison the team bears no resemblance to that of 1914.

Hustle and "heads up" play has kept the Braves where they are. But it is too much to expect that over a six-months period the Braves can top such clubs as the Cubs, Cardinals, Pirates, Giants and possibly the Reds. Boston may make a go to keep the first place in the second division and that would mean a great deal to Boston fans. The Braves will not give in without a struggle, however. That is why they manage to win as many games as they do.

Just yet there is no lapse in the vigor of the race between the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals. If either club does slump it won't be the Cubs. of that much are assured. They have too much reserve power and too well-balanced a team. Good balance is the greatest essential in keeping away the usual slumps. The Athletics have that also.

RICHMAN FINISHES FIRST

ODESSA, Tex.—Samuel Richman, a product of New York's East Side, raced 26 miles May 20 in the dirty dust laden C. C. Pyle's transcontinental race from Midland to Odessa. It was the player's first of the race this far, 21.7 miles. Richman covered the distance in 2h 24m 10s. This victory strengthened the New Yorker's hold on fourth position in the contest. Giusto Linck of Trieste finished second in 2h. 27m. 58s., and Herbert Hedeman of Australia was third in 2h. 30m. 30s. John Salo of Passaic, N. J., and Peter Gavuzzi of England, fighting for leadership, tied for fourth place with 2h. 4m. 10s., leaving unchanged Salo's margin of 21m. 30s. over his closest rival. The first five in elapsed time: John Salo, Passaic, N. J., 53th, 25m. 27s.; Peter Gavuzzi, England, 253th, 10m. 18s.; Giusto Linck, Italy, 254th, 27m. 48s.; Samuel Richman, New York, 263th, 32m. 2s.; Paul Simpson, Burlington, N. C., 265th, 39m. 38s.

HUNTINGDON STARS TIE

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Helen B. Stetson defending champion, and Miss Edith A. Cuner, of Reading, both representing the Huntingdon Valley Club, tied for the qualifying honors in the Philadelphia women's golf championship tournament May 20 with cards of 81 over the Overbrook course. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, of Merion, formerly champion for three consecutive seasons, had an 85 to take third place, while Mrs. James A. Lyons, of North Hills, runner-up for the city title last year, had 93.

Michigan Nine Faces Leading Rivals on Their Home Grounds

*These Four Games Are Practically the Only Ch

STRUGGLE FOR LEAD KEEPS UP

Continues With Unabated Vigor as Both Cardinals and Cubs Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	18	9	.667
St. Louis	18	16	.643
Pittsburgh	14	11	.560
Boston	14	12	.538
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
Cincinnati	11	16	.407
New York	9	15	.375
Brooklyn	7	18	.333

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 6, New York 1.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia at Boston (cold).

With only a half-game between them, the battle between St. Louis and Chicago for possession of first place continued with unabated vigor May 20, when both clubs defeated their western opponents to move farther ahead of the other contenders. Slowly but surely their pace is carrying them into a class by themselves with Pittsburgh, in third place, now 2½ games from the speeding second-place Cardinals.

Both St. Louis and Chicago received good pitching. Bush of the Cubs holding Pittsburgh to five hits and Haines of the Cardinals allowing Cincinnati eight. Each pitcher was scored on only once, and each was credited with his fifth victory of the season without a defeat.

Haines, however, was up against a more difficult opponent than Bush. Lucas pitched for Cincinnati and Lucas had already won four games and lost only one, the defeat being at the hands of the Cardinals on opening day, when he allowed only five hits. Thus, the two defeats sustained by Lucas this year have been at the hands of St. Louis. Incidentally the Cardinals have made five runs off his pitchings in both times Haines, by the way, has won 14 straight National League games.

Swanson Tops Base Stealers

May 20 was the fourth straight game in which the Cardinals have used only one pitcher and the tenth in their last twelfth that they have not had to put in a relief boxman. Evar E. Swanson, Cincinnati outfielder, stole his ninth base of the season, giving him leading honors in that department, a department in which he led the Pacific Coast League last year with 49 to his credit. Swanson is a graduate of Lombard College in Illinois and he also has the distinction of leading the Coast League outfielders in fielding with an average of .991 in 1928.

Bush held the Pittsburgh hitters well in hand and the Cubs maintained their small marginal leadership in the league. The victory gave them an even division of the two games played in the series so far. Until the eighth it was a great pitchers' duel between Bush and the young recruit pitcher, Swetonic who figured prominently in the Junior World Series last year by winning three of the games for Indianapolis against Rochester. In the eighth, the Cubs solved his pitching to the extent of four runs. The defeat broke up a Pittsburgh winning run of three straight games.

Clark Pitches Two-Hit Ball

Hubbell, who pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Pittsburgh early in May, failed to show his usual effectiveness against Brooklyn, May 20, and the New York Giants went down to defeat at the hands of their traditional rivals, 6 to 1.

One of the few good pitching performances displayed by Brooklyn this year was heartily enjoyed by Manager Wilbert Robinson who sat on the bench and watched his young star, Clark, hold the Giants to two hits. Ralph Judd relieved Hubbell in the third and pitched a great game from then on. In the fifth, the Giants bunched their two hits to score their only run and Clark retired them in order throughout the rest of the game. Bressler hit a triple and two doubles to take leading honors at bat. Bressler was the leading hitter of the league three years ago. The scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	11	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Haines and Smith; Lucas and Gooch. Umpires—Reardon, McCormick and Pfirman. Time—1h. 42m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	x	6	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Bush and Gonzales; Swetonic and Hemsley. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and McLaughlin. Time—1h. 41m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	x	6	12	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries—Clark and Picinich; Hubbell, Judd and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Klem, Jorda and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 23m.

Horton Smith Leads in French Golf Play

ST. CLOUD, France (AP) — Horton Smith, young Joplin (Mo.) golf professional, returned a score of 66, 5 under par, in the first round of the French professional championship today. The tall, young Missourian played the first nine holes of the St. Cloud course in 34 and the last [illegible] in the astonishing count of 32 strokes.

Smith's approaching was brilliant and he dropped putts from 12 to 20 feet. He was in trouble only once. At the eleventh his drive landed under a tree and his approach rested under another; but he got his next close to get down in 4 and bag his par 4 just the same. Smith's card, the only one of the day under 70, read:

Out ..... 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 2 4—34
In ..... 4 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 4—32—66

Walter C. Hagen, after a bad start, came home in 35, to return a score of 79.

Edward Dudley scored 73, and Eugene Sarazen and Joseph Turnesa each had 75.

George Duncan had a score of 71, Henry C. Cotton 73, Arthur G. Havers 72, Arnaud Massy 72, Jose Jurado 77, Rene Golias 74.

NEBRASKA DEFEATS OKLAHOMA NINE, 5-2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Nebraska baseball team defeated the University of Oklahoma here May 20 in the first of a two-game series, 5 to 2. Timely hitting and good pitching by Theodore Pickett '30 for Nebraska won the game.

For five innings it was a pitchers' battle, but in the sixth Nebraska scored three runs in a batting rally. Fay Coil '29 did nice work in the box for Oklahoma, and struck out nine men. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	x	5	8	3
Oklahoma	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Pickett and Gaston and Williams for Nebraska; Coil and Haswell for Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	23	12	.657
Birmingham	19	13	.594
Memphis	18	13	.581
Little Rock	17	17	.500
Atlanta	15	19	.441
Mobile	14	19	.424
Chattanooga	12	18	.400
Nashville	12	19	.387

RESULTS MONDAY

Little Rock 8, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 4, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 5, Mobile 2.
New Orleans at Chattanooga (postponed).

CHESS
by George H. Babbit

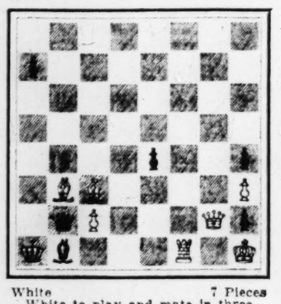
PROBLEM NO. 1097
By S. Lloyd

Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1098
By V. Marin

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

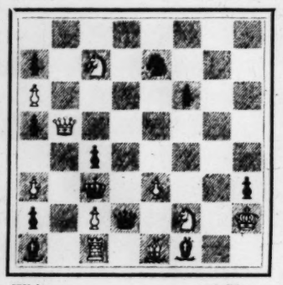
No. 1095. Kt-B
No. 1096. 1. Q-B RxQ
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— BxQ
2. Kt-Q6
Prob. Comp. } Q-B4
La Rothstein

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of a lateral unpinning of the white knight containing a complete block with a changed mate key.

By P. H. Williams

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, is planning a master tournament, to start Aug. 10, and it is possible that, besides Frank J. Marshall, both Dr. Alekhin and Jose R. Capablanca may participate. In the world's champion's case it depends on whether or not his match with E. D. Bogoljubow interferes, and that of the famous Cuban, who is now in Europe, hinges on his making a prolonged stay to cover the tournament. It has been Capablanca's lot to finish ahead of Dr. Alekhin in many of the past tournaments, and it would be most interesting to see them competing again in the same affair.

The final scores of the Metropolitan New York League and the fifth game won by the Marshall Chess Club in its final match with the Manhattan team:

	W.	L.	W.	L.
Marshall	9	1	61	19
Manhattan	9	1	60½	19½
Stuyvesant	7½	2½	54	26
City College	7	3	49½	30½
Hungarian	7	3	47½	31½
Empire City	5	5	35	45
Rice Progressive	4	6	32½	47½
Staten Island	2½	7½	29½	50½
Norwegian	2½	7½	24½	54½
Columbia	1	9	25½	54½
Philidor	½	9½	19½	60½

FRENCH DEFENSE

Samuels White	Hanauer Black	Samuels White	Hanauer Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	29 QKtxP	Kt-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 Kt-R4	R-Kt
3 PxP	PxP	31 KKt-B5	RxQ
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	32 KtxQ	R-Kt3
5 P-QB3	B-Q3	33 KKt-B5	K-Kt2
6 Kt-B3	KKt-K2	34 KtxKt	RxKt
7 B-Q2	QB-B4	35 P-QKt4	P-Kt3
8 B-KKt5	P-B3	36 P-QR4	K-Q2
9 B-B4	Q-Q2	37 K-Q2	R-Kt
10 Q-K2	Castles	38 P-Kt5	P-QR3
11 QKt-Q2	KR-K	39 Kt-B6	R-Kt3
12 Castles QR		40 Kt-Kt4	PxP
13 Q-B	Kt-Kt3	41 P-R5	R-K3
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5	42 K-Q3	K-Q3
15 RxB	BxB	43 P-R6	R-K8
16 QxKt	KtxRch	44 Kt-B2	R-K2
17 B-Kt3	Q-Q5	45 K-Q4	R-K5ch
18 Q-Kt5	B-B5ch	46 K-Q3	R-QR5
19 QKt-Q2	Kt-K2	47 Kt-Q4	P-Kt5
20 R-K	Q-B4	48 P-R7	PxP
21 BxB	QxB	49 KxP	K-B4
22 QxKtP	Q-Q3	50 Kt-K6ch	K-B3
23 Q-Kt5	QR-Kt	51 P-R4	RxP
24 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt3	52 P-R5	PxP
25 RxItch	RxR	53 Kt-B4	R-R6ch
26 P-KKt3	P-QB4	54 K-Q4	R-R5ch
27 Q-Kt5	R-QB	55 K-K3	RxKt
28 Kt-Kt3	PxP	Resigns	

The Chicago championship was won by Lewis J. Isaacs (7—2), with S. Factor (6½—2½) second and B. Jensen (6—3) third.

Hamilton, Ont., reports J. E. Lister as having clinched its championship for this year, while that of Wanda, Minn., went to the Rev. W. J. Langholz.

The Massachusetts Metropolitan League championship was won by the Harvard University team, due mainly to the forfeiture of a number of matches by the Boston Chess Club, which finished in fourth place.

One of Dr. Alekhin's games from his Chicago exhibitions:

FRENCH DEFENSE

Allies White	Alekhin Black	Allies White	Alekhin Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	26 Kt-Kt2	R-Q7
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 Q-Kt5	Q-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	28 Q-B4	RxR
4 B-KKt5	PxP	29 RxR	Q-Q6
5 BxKt	PxB	30 Q-K3	Q-Kt8ch
6 KtxP	P-KB3	31 Kt-K	R-Q1
7 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	32 P-QR3	P-QR4
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	33 K-Kt2	P-R3
9 P-KKt3	P-Kt3	34 Kt-B3	K-R2
10 B-Kt2	B-QR3	35 Kt-K	P-QB5
11 Kt-K2	Q-B2	36 Q-B4	R-Q8
12 Kt-Q2	R-Q	37 Q-K3	B-B3
13 P-QB3	B-Kt3	38 P-KR4	K-Kt2
14 Castles	Castles	39 Kt-B3	P-R5
15 R-K	Kt-B4	40 R-Q2	R-B8
16 Kt-QB(a)	Kt Q6	41 Q-K2	P-K4
17 KtxKt	BxKt	42 KtxP(d)	R-K8
18 Kt-B3	B-K5	43 QxP	BxKt
19 Kt-R4	BxB	44 QxP	R-Kt8ch
20 KxB	P-B4	45 K-B3	Q-K8
21 Q-R5	B-Kt2	46 Q-B2	Q-KB8
22 PxP	PxP(b)	47 K-K3(e)	BxKtP
23 R-K2(c)	R-Q6	48 QxP(f)	BxRP
24 QR-K	KR-Q	49 R-Q1	Q-K8ch
25 R-Kt	Q-B3	Resigns(g)	

NOTES BY H. HELMS

(a) It would not pay to capture the knight on account of 16 PxKt, RxKt; 17 Q-B, BxKt; 18 RxB, RxR; 19 QxB, R-Q, etc.

(b) With the intention of making use of his QB pawn for the purpose of blocking the opposition.

(c) Yielding the open file, but if 23 QR-Q, P-B5, to be followed by Q-Kt3.

(d) Black decides to give up a piece for three pawns, inasmuch as he dare not permit P-K5.

(e) Black was threatening with RxP mate.

(f) Not 48 PxB, RxPch; 49 K-Q4, Q-Kt5ch; 50 K-B5, Q-B5ch, leading to checkmate.

(g) For if 50 K-Q3, Q-Kt5ch, etc., and if 50 K-B3, QxPch, likewise winning the queen.

Progress of United Canadian Churches Is Told in London

1200 British Churchmen Plan Pilgrimage to Dominion to Study Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. W. T. Gunn, moderator of the council of the United Church of Canada, is now in England arranging for a visit of 1200 British Free Church delegates to Canada next June.

"The United Church in Canada" Dr. Gunn said in an interview, "combines Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational denominations and enables them to accomplish much more than we could as single factors. Our work, moreover, has been considerably extended.

"Over 300 new pastoral charges and over 500 new Sunday schools have been opened since the union. In various localities about 500 churches have combined and ministers have thereby been freed to cover a wider field. In the home mission areas we are covering some 1570 fields and have, possibly, three times that number of regular preaching places.

"So far as our foreign work is concerned the union has meant that we can now cover great fields in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Central India, West Africa and Trinidad. The sun never sets on the missions of the United Church of Canada.

"One of the happiest experiences is the way in which the affection for the new church and toward new members is manifesting itself among the various denominations. I have no doubt that when the delegates from the Free Churches visit Canada in June, they will find much which will be of use to them in any similar move which they contemplate on this side."

Germans Invade Jugoslavia in Cars

Everywhere the Visitors Were Received by the Inhabitants With Great Cordiality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARAJEVO, Jugoslavia — Four hundred Germans, members of the Automobile Club of Munich, have just visited Jugoslavia in a long caravan of 139 automobiles. The first important city at which they stopped was Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, where they were most cordially received by the authorities and the people. From there they went south across Bosnia to Sarajevo passing along some of the most picturesque mountain roads in Europe.

The German automobilists passed through the beautiful city of Jajce, in central Bosnia on their second day out from Zagreb. The roads west from Sarajevo toward the Adriatic Sea, south toward Montenegro and east toward Belgrade all pass through magnificent mountains.

A few days before the arrival in Jugoslavia of the German automobilists a group of 4 German students from Leipzig visited Zagreb and were shown the greatest cordiality by the Croat professors and students.

GROSLIER TO START CLASS AT PNOM PEUH

French Artist Would Resurrect Cambodian Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A school of art which aims at resuscitating the inherent capacity for craftsmanship of the Cambodian people, has been started at Pnom Peuh, in Cambodia, under the direction of a French artist, Georges Groslier, himself born in Cambodia, according to a recent number of the Y. M. C. A. Information Bulletin. "No European influence allowed" is the motto of the school in all its nine departments, in which design, modeling and casting in bronze, silver work, lacquer work and other forms of handicraft are being carried on.

There are 175 pupils enrolled. After 10 years of activity the school has turned out 93 graduates who are producing objects of art in genuine Khemer style; 16 have returned to their own provinces to stimulate a revival of these ancient crafts.

MANCHESTER TO EXTEND ITS CIVIC BUILDINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new reference library and an extension of the Manchester Town Hall are planned for early erection on a site bounded by Lloyd Street, Cooper Street, Peter Street, and Mount Street, in this city, at a cost of more than £1,000,000.

The new reference library, to be completed by 1931, will cost approximately £300,000. The structure will front on St. Peter's Square, one of the most central sites of the city, and will be one of the most handsome architectural structures in the Midlands.

EXPERTS PLAN CHECK ON PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Value of Wheat to Influence Level, Say International Delegates in Rome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—A new proposal for checking the fluctuations of prices, and at the same time for regulating the cost of living, has been put forward by David Fergusson and J. K. Montgomery, heads of the economic section of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Their views are incorporated in an article which appeared in the current number of the International Review of Agriculture, published by the institute.

After briefly examining the causes of the dislocation of international price levels as well as the many remedies proposed by eminent economists to eliminate the more violent fluctuations of prices, the authors declare that there is still a state of uncertainty and ignorance regarding the factors which determine and influence the formation of prices.

The new formula discovered by Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Montgomery can be briefly summaried as follows: Prices are the result of scarcity. The first and most important scarcity existing is that for the primary necessities, and the most important of the primary necessities is food. The demand for food commodities as a group is exceedingly inelastic, and of the food commodities, the elasticity of demand for wheat in Occidental countries is practically nil. The price of wheat should therefore have a large influence on the general price level.

Moreover, the general price level is determined not by industrial prices but by agricultural prices, and these in turn are determined by agricultural production.

The conclusion arrived at by the authors is that "there exists a normal level of prices dominating, yet entirely distinct from the conception of the general level of prices as measured by index numbers, and one which, if it is possible to isolate it by mathematical means and confirm it by statistics, should furnish a clue to the solution of many important economic problems, including that of the trade cycle."

As regards wheat iself, the authors have worked out a formula for the pre-war period whereby the price of wheat can be roughly computed. The results obtained, they say, are encouraging, and they think it possible that a method will be found of forecasting national or world production of wheat."

Architectural Gems to Be Saved in Great Britain

Committee Reports on Plan to Preserve the Buildings in County of Surrey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The importance of preserving England's architectural treasures is emphasized in a report on the future of northwest Surrey that has been prepared for the joint town planning committee of this district. The authors of the report are Adams, Thompson, and Fry, and it is of interest to note that the senior partner, Thomas Adams, is the town-planning expert preparing the regional plan for New York.

The district of northwest Surrey contains many beauty spots such as Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed, and Virginia Water, one of the most beautiful lakes in the south of England. The region also contains a number of historic mansions and examples of old domestic architecture. One of the most interesting Tudor houses is Great Fosters, near Egham. The moat is believed to date from Saxon times. The house itself was one of the lodge entrances to Windsor Park in the time of Henry VIII.

There is always a risk that such a large mansion may be demolished. For in recent years in England, owing to heavy taxation, duties, and the cost of upkeep, many owners have had to sell such houses in order to get rid of a place which they have not the means to support.

Fortunately, Great Fosters is preserved. It was purchased after the war by its present owner, G. S. Montague, who has converted it into a hotel. This is only one of the many ways in which places of this kind may be safeguarded and made accessible to a public increasingly interesting itself in old buildings.

Anglo-American Music Conference

Lausanne Program to Divide Lectures and Sectional Meetings Equally

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An attractive program has been prepared for the Anglo-American conference on musical education at Lausanne next August.

Sir Henry Hadow will preside. Dr. W. G. Whittaker will take charge of the section discussing competition festivals and will speak on the choice of music in schools. Dr. Bairstow, organist of York Minster, will also speak, and Harvey Grace, editor of the Musical Times and a well-known recitalist, will be responsible for the church music section.

Edwin Evans, editor of the Dominant, will discuss "Modern Music in Relation to Teaching." Other speakers include Percy Scholes, Steuart Wilson, F. H. Shera, the new professor of music at Sheffield University, and A. Forbes Milne, music master at Berkhamsted School.

A feature of the conference is the equal division of lecturers and sectional meetings between English and American chairmen.

IN THE SHIP LANES

AN INDICATION of the great number of ships using the Port of New York is contained in a recent issue of the Commerce Bulletin prepared by the port officials. During January and February of this year 36 foreign cruise ships left port and 154 vessels cleared for domestic ports to deliver the residue of their cargoes. Foreign sailings in regular trade routes totaled 774 vessels for the two months.

The intercoastal trade was represented by 67 ships, excluding tankers, with some additional ships which called at New York with part cargoes. Two coastal ships, again excluding tankships, aggregated 276 vessels in the two months. In the final summary of vessels of all types sailing from New York a total of 1445 was reported in January and 1393 in February. This represents an average of almost 50 ships a day leaving port, or a total daily average movement in and out of 100 vessels of all types engaged in foreign overseas, intercoastal, coastal or sound and river business.

New York Piers

A comprehensive plan for meeting the rapid growth in transatlantic business by the construction of new piers north of 23rd Street, New York, has been offered, the proposed step including the cutting inland of at least one block of land in order that the new ships may have piers sufficiently long to dock in Manhattan.

With the projected 1000-foot ships of the White Star, French and Cunard lines, the present piers require either lengthening or digging back inland and as both projects are impracticable the solution offered has been the conversion of a part of the water front not now used by the larger lines to a set of long piers capable of docking the largest vessels now in service or contemplated.

The Lafayette

The new motorship Lafayette of the French Line has just been launched at St. Nazaire, France, and will enter the New York-Havre service next spring as flagship of the cabin class fleet. The vessel is of 21,500 gross tons, 600 feet in length and will have one wide, short funnel. She will round out the cabin fleet among which now are the Rochambeau and DeGrasse, it being the policy of the French Line always to have a vessel named Lafayette in its fleet.

Ile de France

A statement recently made in this column concerning the derivation of the names Ile de France (of the French Line) has been corrected by a reader, who points out that this was a country of ancient France of which Paris was the capital and constituted a province in the fifteenth century. The present French Departments of Aisne, Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne and part of Somme formed this country.

Joint Steamship-Air Service

The Holland-America Line has made arrangements whereby passengers arriving in New York on any of its ships may charter planes for trips by air to any point east of the Mississippi River. The Newark Municipal Airport is the base used and this is within a few miles of the Hoboken piers of the Holland Line. If preferred, a seaplane may be obtained which will take off from the Hudson River. The company makes similar provisions for passengers arriving in Europe or departing on its ships, planes being available for connections with incoming and outgoing Holland-America Line vessels at Rotterdam or Plymouth.

At the same time, the line announced the sale of its steamship Ryndam, after 25 years of transatlantic service. The new Statendam, of 30,000 gross tons, replaces this ship.

Added Cruise Ship

Following the placing of its steamship Shawnee in cruise service from New York to Canadian waters this summer, the Clyde Line has announced that the steamship Seminole will also make voyages of this nature to the St. Lawrence. The cruisers are of 12 days' duration leaving New York on Saturdays and include a call at Halifax, thence Quebec and (in the case of the Shawnee) going on up the river to Montreal. A trip up the Saguenay will be made by both ships.

Hudson River Service Opens

The Hudson River Day Line has resumed service for the season, with its terminal this year at the Forty-second Street pier in Manhattan, the Desbrosses Street pier having been abandoned. The ships in the line include the Hendrick Hudson, Robert Fulton, Peter Stuyvesant, DeWitt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Albany and Chauncey M. Depew. A feature this year is the new outdoor swimming pool which has been opened at Indian Point, 100 by 150 feet in size. Indian Point is part way up the river on the New York-Albany route.

Steamship Schedules

The Canadian National Steamships have established a direct freight line between Vancouver and Halifax through the Panama Canal. The steamship Canadian Emperor initiated the service recently.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, May 23

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

Saturday, May 25

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; France (12:05 a. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre; Homeric (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Caronia (12:01 a. m.), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; New York, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Oscar II, Scandinavian-American, for Oslo, Christiansand, Copenhagen; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, May 28

Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg.

Wednesday, May 29

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Helsingfors.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, May 26

California (4 p. m.), Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Cedric (2 p. m.), White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Oscar II (p. m.), Scandinavian-American, for Oslo, Christiansand, Copenhagen.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, May 28

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, May 24

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, May 31

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, June 1

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, June 1

City of Honolulu, Lassco, for Honolulu.

6 IIIPw&Lt 5½sB'54 100¼ 99⅛ 99½
Monday, June 3

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, June 1

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, May 30

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, May 24

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Statendam, Holland-American, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Saturday, May 25

America, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, May 26

Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-America, from Oslo, Bergen; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, May 27

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Deutschland, Hamburg American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, May 28

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Majestic, White Star, from Southampton Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Carinthia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, May 27

Carinthia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

PACKER HIDES SALES SHOW BIG INCREASE AND PRICES ADVANCE

The packer hide market was strong the last week, with a broad demand and a somewhat firmer price trend. About 200,000 hides were taken off the market and the packers appear now to be in a strong position, with the quality of hides steadily improving.

May light native cows sold at 11c, May Colorados and light Texas steers at 13½c and May branded cows at 11c. The Frigorifico hide market advanced about 7% and liberal sales were booked on United States accounts as well as European.

Packer calf and kip were very dull. One packer sold a car of April calf at 22c, reported to be for export. He is offering about 16,000 more, including some May skins at the same price. Other packers have a fair quantity of March and Aprils which are quoted at 21c.

City calf sales were booked at 18@19c. Packer Ft. Worth kip is quoted at 18c. A lot of Aprils with some Mays are offered at the same figure.

Packer hides sales during the week ended May 18 follow:

	Current price	Year ago
25,000 Mar-Apr-May nat strs.	14c	23½c
2,500 May native steers	14½c	24c
7,000 May native steers	15c	24c
14,000 Feb-May ex-lt nat-strs.	14c	23½c
6,000 May ex-lt native steers	15c	24c
12,500 Apr-May Colo steers	13c	23c
3,000 Apr-May hvy Tex strs.	13½c	23½c
2,000 Apr-May lt Tex strs.	13c	23c
5,000 Apr-May lt Tex steers	13½c	24c
5,000 Apr-May buttbd steers	13½c	23½c
12,000 Mar-Ap-My hv na cows	13½c	23½c
4,000 May hvy nat cows	14c	24c
12,000 May lt nat cows	14½c	24c
15,000 Apr-May branded cows	13½c	23c
5,000 Apr-May branded cows	14c	23c
2,000 St P Ap-My hv na cows	14c	24c
3,000 StP Ap-My lt nat cows	14½c	24c
1,500 Apr-May native bulls	10½c	18c

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
and Wood
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 333.
Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

WOMAN desires position anywhere as companion-attendant for elderly couple, or to take charge of motherless home; experienced; references. MRS. ROBERT VICKERS, Hotel Wausau, Wausau, Wisconsin.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BEAUTIFUL MAINE SITE
Summer home at Richmond, Maine, on Kennebec River; 25 acres; two 6-room cottages, one completely furnished and in good condition, the other needing some repair; includes Sponson canoe; good stand of timber on majority of acreage. Ideal for summer camp; for sale, or trade for Southern California property; reasonably priced; write for particulars. F. E. CLANDENING, 12545½ So. Citrus Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW GARDENS, L. I., Soldiers 5-room apartment (furnished or unfurnished); near station; $75; willing to sell furniture separately; leaving June 1. Tel. Virginia 0870. WEBB, 151 Richmond Hill Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, East 80th—7-room apartment; lease until next April; $175 month; furniture $2000 cash; also Willys-Overland Deluxe Sedan at low figure; owner leaving city. Box H-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY—Furnished apartment, 2nd floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; 3 months, 116 N. Shermandy Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublet June to October, attractively furnished 7-room apartment, garage; off Brattle St.; references; $80. University 4029-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 5-7 West 65th St.—2-3-4 rooms, newly decorated, light unfurnished apartments near Central Park; woodburning fireplaces; reasonable rentals. SUPT., 7 West 65th.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW
AND 180W
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's home, Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing other trips to points of interest. Our cars are driven by experienced chauffeur guides at reasonable prices.
LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
681 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Kenmore 6312-3-4

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOTHERLY woman will board 1-2 children; cheerful home; permit; reasonable. GAYLE, Cathedral 7368, 511 West 112th St., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT, tea room near New York University available for person with experience serving refined persons; opportunity for expansion; 4 year lease, terms arranged. Box M-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

HIGH GRADE cleansing, dyeing, pressing. Work called for and delivered. DARTE CLEANSERS, 29 Harvard Street, Brookline. Regent 5400.

MEN'S suits, topcoats and ladies' cloth dresses thoroughly cleansed $1.00. NORWAY TAILORS, 60 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9702.

**DR

Local Classified

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN to sell land; salary and commission to limited number of men; must be of neat appearance and have had some direct selling experience. See Employment Manager RONELL-ADAMS CO., 110 State St., Boston, 8 to 10 and 3 to 5 P. M. only hours for interview.

STUDIOS TO LET

NEW YORK, 275 West 11th—Studio 30x40, additional rooms with bath; partly furnished for summer. Chelsea 7705.

SUMMER RESORTS

KATHMERE INN SOUND BEACH CONN.
Now booking Season Guests. Best place for your family so you can be with them every night. 50 minute express trains. Reasonable commutation to New York City. Write for description.

TO LET—FURNISHED

COLCHESTER, CONN.
(one hour from Hartford or New London); 15 room house, all improvements, beautiful site, high elevation, fine for private use or rest home; price $9000. Address MRS. J. T. WALLIS, 92 W. Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

FOR RENT—In Milford, Conn., attractive Colonial home of 12 rooms, also large detached room, several fireplaces, sleeping porch, beautifully furnished, 4-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters; about 2 acres, including large lawn and garden; rent for season $1500. Apply WALTER M. IRVING, Box 23, River St., Milford, Conn. Telephone Milford 128.

HAMILTON HALL
61 Hemenway Street, Boston
Furnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; week or month; near church; resident janitor.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST—SINGLE ROOMS, NEAR BATH, TOP FLOOR; ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RATES ON SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS AND SUITES. HOTEL NEW WESTON. PLAZA 6250.

NEW YORK CITY. Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette, electric refrigerator (coal); suitable 2 or 3 people; convenient to park, bus, subway. Box 1017, 116 East 82nd, Rutherford 3035, telephone appointment.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 67th St. Furnished duplex studio apartment for summer; shown by appointment. Chelsea 7705.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

I take joy in helping those who desire to study for opera, concert, church or just for self-expression.

George Ira Everett

BARITONE. Concert Artist. Church Soloist, formerly of the Boston Opera Company and Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng. Phone Jerome 4575 or write Studio 516 Steinway Building, New York City. *Evening lessons. Moderate terms.*

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4390
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1358 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1420 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5025
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON

Headquarters for
Kayser and Holeproof Hosiery
The G. W. Robinson Co.
Limited
Hamilton's Shopping Centre
Regent 1400

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
8 JOHN STREET, NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

HOBSON & CO. Ltd.
"Leading Grocers"
KING & PARK STS.
Quality—Service Regent 181

The Garvin Hardware Co.
Limited
Builders' Hardware, Paints, Tools, Wholesale, Retail.
10 Catherine St. N. Tel. Reg. 4925-4926

RICHARDSON'S
COAL and COKE
"Good to the Last Shovel"
Stock Yards, Wentworth St. N.
Phone Gar. 6016—Nights Gar. 3371-W

LUGGAGE *and* GIFTS
HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

LONDON

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON
(Continued)

Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Safe Milk
Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter
Plants at
WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO, FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM
LIMITED
Store Your Furs in Our Cold Storage Vaults
Minimum Charge, $3.00

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 3c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. LARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

CLIFF ROBINSON
The Home of
Blue Ribbon Meats
We are anxious to supply your wants at all times.
Use the Phones, Metcalf 7111 and 7112
202 DUNDAS STREET

WENDELL HOLMES
BOOKSHOPS
Good Books, Fine Stationery, School Supplies, Lending Library
FOUR STORES
190 Dundas St., 631 Dundas St., Hamilton Rd., next Rex Thea., London, 555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

Jackson
CLEANER AND DYER
Cleaners of Recognized Ability
PLANT AND OFFICE
Richmond Street at Pall Mall
3 Phones 3 Deliveries

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

JOB PRINTERS
Business and Commercial Forms of All Kinds—Announcements—Programmes—Catalogues
If it is printed we can do it.
The Art Printing Co.
(S. M. RAYMOND)
120 CARLING ST. Phone Met. 2670

E. N. HART
Staple Groceries, Smoked and Cooked Meats, Choice Butter and Eggs
WE WILL PLEASE YOU
2 Market Lane Metcalf 1129

Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

AGNEW-SURPASS
Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY. HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN. 32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

DEAN BREAD CO.
MOTHER'S BREAD
NAMED ON MERIT
527 Richmond St. MET. 1345 W

OTTAWA

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE
ALL LINES
WELCH & MULLIGAN
Jackson Bldg. Queen 585 Ottawa

Cleghorn & Beattie
Quality Goods & Services
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA
(Continued)

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk Phone
Cream Queen 630
Butter 275 Kent St.
Ice Cream Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Phone Q.3600.
B. G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
353 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Books for Children
A Special Gallery All the Year Round
A. H. JARVIS, *"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

TORONTO

ROGERS COAL
Telephone Adelaide 6812

Walk-Over
SHOES OF QUALITY FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY
Canadian Stores
290 Yonge St. Toronto 517 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal

"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE!"
Caulfield's
MILK
And Dairy Products
"FROM SELECTED FARMS"
TORONTO, CANADA

R. PRINCE Established 1889
WHIRLWIND
CARPET CLEANING LTD.
Scouring—Our electric process thoroughly cleans and sterilizes, restoring original colors.
779 Bloor Street W. Tel. Lombard 2128
Office Residence
Lombard 3402 Hudson 1802-M

A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING
DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

VAN DER VOORT, GALLIVAN, VAN DER VOORT and O'REILLY
Barristers Solicitors Notaries
1002 ATLAS BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

CALLOW BROTHERS
Stationers Printers
Office Supplies
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

G. S. BEER
Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now for Fall Delivery
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

THE RIPPON ART
Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions
490 Bloor St. W. Phone Trinity 1909

All kinds of Printing, and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 Church Street Phone Elgin 7906

"Wear Merchant-Tailored Clothes"
R. VICTOR COLLIER
TAILOR TO MEN
316 Yonge St. Phone Adelaide 9906

OAKVALE DAIRY
Pure Dairy Products
661 GERRARD ST. E. Ger. 2800

Business Suits. Sport Clothes. Dress Suits
CHARLES W. CALLOW
Merchant Tailor
329 YONGE STREET
High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO
(Continued)

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Kickernick
—the NEW idea in Underdress Comfort
"Kickernicks" give new underdress ease—a new sense of the luxurious—a new smartness. "Kickernicks" are a sensibly priced lingerie that make delightful gifts.
Bobettes, $1.75—Bloomers, $2.50, etc.
Pajamas, $5.25—Slips, $2.00, etc.
In all popular shades, including: Coral, Flesh, Peach, Nile, Black and White.
The WOOLNOUGH SHOP
384 Yonge St. (at Gerrard), Toronto

Cantilever Shoe
for Men, Women and Children
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

WINDSOR

WARREN
THE CLEANER-DYER
PHONE 23 SENECA
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Insurance Service
R. T. MOORE
LA BELLE BLDG., SENECA 5138

Quebec

MONTREAL

THE HAWAIIAN SHOPS
LIMITED
Oriental Gifts
MONTREAL
1422 St. Catherine St. W.
5 Mount Royal Hotel
Branches at
Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Ont., Quebec, St. John, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S.
"At the Shops of a Thousand and One Delights"

Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

ROGERS COAL
THE ELIAS ROGERS CO., Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
CANADA CEMENT BLDG.
LAncaster 4252

CASE LIMITED
CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
507 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
221 ST. JAMES STREET

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN CANADA

Halifax, N. S.—Farrell's, Barrington St.
Guelph, Ont.—R. W. Meiklejohn.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 700 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Oshawa, Ont.—Henderson's Book Store, King Street, East.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
St. Thomas, Ont.—McDonald & Co., 636 Talbot St.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Book store), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sts.; E. Feader, 2884 Duncan St. West; Suvein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Evans Book Store, 3280 Yonge St.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St. West; Wilson & Son's News Stand, 2218 Bloor St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
Chisholm, Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeline.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Howker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Stuart Hepburn & Co.

ENGLAND
A favourite & rural spot only 30 minutes from London.
"A GEM OF ANTIQUITY"
dating back over 5 Centuries; beautifully restored and modernised but retaining the wealth of
UNIQUE PERIOD FEATURES
Great Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 7 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Usual Offices, Company's Water, Electric Light, Central Heating, Constant Hot Water, Main Drainage, Garage.
OLD-WORLD GARDENS
FREEHOLD AT BARGAIN PRICE
39-41 Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.

FOR SALE—First-class private hotel, Isle of Wight; long lease, with option to buy; overlooking sea, and south aspect. Box K 1863, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

APARTMENTS

VISIT TORQUAY this summer and stay in comfortable rooms with MISS BARTLETT, 39 Warren Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AN UNSPOILT 15th Century Inn, 25 miles from London in Historical Bucks, with its beautiful beechwoods and scenery; special weekend catering, open to non-residents. YE OLDE GRIFFIN, AMERSHAM. Phone 75.

BATH
ST. MONICA'S PRIVATE HOTEL
Conveniently situated; every comfort; excellent cuisine; terms moderate. Address Pulteney St.

BATH, 14 BELMONT
Board residence; central; lovely views; bedroom gas fires; excellent cuisine; terms moderate.

BIRMINGHAM, 878 Bristol Road, Selly Oak—Board residence; terms moderate. MRS. E. L. LANGLEY.

BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Rd. Phone 5616
"LIKE A GEM IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING" Standing in 2 acres, two minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS.
Readers of this paper welcomed.
(3 minutes from new church)
GARAGE for 6 CARS. Illustrated tariff. S. M. Horspool

BOURNEMOUTH—CRAG HALL—PENSION. Finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Tel No 269.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension and private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires; billiards. Write Tariff. Props. MR. and MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH—Comfortable apartments or board residence, for those needing quiet or rest; moderate terms. MRS. PICKFORD, 18 Sunny Hill Rd., W. Southbourne.

BOURNEMOUTH, Ootscamund, Fir Vale Rd.—Sunny house, 3 minutes new Pavilion Gardens, sea, shops; best food and attention; terms from 2½ gns. Tel. 4216.

BOURNEMOUTH—Dipsdale private hotel, West Cliff; board residence from 2½ gns. per week. Phone 3073.

HINDHEAD, MANOR HOTEL
Charming old-world hotel; quiet, well appointed; central heating; beautiful grounds; garage; golf. 'Phone 31.

OXFORD—Bed & breakfast, comfortable large house, central heating, garden, garage; near station & Carfax; intelligent guide provided if desired. Terms on application to BRIDGE HOUSE, Botley Road.

PAIGNTON—Board residence, near sea & trams; every comfort, excellent cuisine. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road.

SURREY—Leigh Place Hotel, Cobham, Phone 20; charming surroundings; grounds 10 acres; spacious reception; salubrious air; lovely country home; billiards, tennis hard; garden produce; excellent cuisine; gas fires in bedrooms.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; terms according to season. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

SWANAGE DORSET
Highly recommended Boarding House overlooking sea, bowling green and tennis courts. Garage. 'Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Rd.

VENTNOR—Balvarran; unrivalled position; minute from and facing sea; every comfort; liberal table; lofty sunny rooms; 2½ gns. STRINGER.

WORTHING—Comfortable quiet house on sea front; well recommended; good cooking; every attention. MISS HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Road.

DANCING

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives entirely private lessons; the season's dances. Court Cortsey, 9 Hertford St., Mayfair. Grosvenor 3119.

DOMESTIC AGENCIES

SMETHWICK, STAFFS. Ladies seeking capable maids and sery Rs seeking good situations. Apply RELIABLE DOMESTIC AGENCY, 268 Rearwood Rd.

FLATS TO LET

FOLKESTONE—First floor furnished flat for one year; 2 receptions, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, bathroom; electric light, gas fires, hot water, telephone, wireless; 3 minutes sea. MRS. MORTIMER JONES, 8 Cheriton Gardens.

FOR SALE

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE 6 foot grand; good condition; reasonable price. Apply Box K 2205, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THREE good pedigree wire-haired Fox Terriers, 3 months; £5 each. DUNCAN, The White Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent.

TWO MANUAL AND PEDAL PIPE ORGAN, now being used temporarily in a Christian Science church in London. Available for delivery on completion of hire. Particulars and photo from MESSRS. A. W. HAYNER and SON, Organ Builders, Letchworth, Herts.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVONSHIRE—House beautifully situated facing south; grounds 2 acres, orchard, tennis, garage, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms; magnificent views; Torquay 2½ miles; £3,500 or near offer; freehold. DUNSTONE PARK, Paignton, S. Devon.

KENT, 27 Miles from London—Adapted Oast House, 4 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, radiators, electric light, garage; 3 acres orchard, tennis, 2 cottages; price £4,200. Box K 486, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive modern Georgian House, nine rooms, two bathrooms, fine residential district, central heating, double garage; hard tennis court; garden; £5,500. Box K 2715, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THATCHED house on the River Thames for sale; 6 bed, 2 sitting rooms; garage; tennis court; no reasonable offer refused. Apply MRS. EALES, Twyford, Berks.

TORQUAY—Sunny detached freehold house, south aspect; near sea and golf links; sitting room 21'x15', kitchen, scullery 15'x12', 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 W. C's, pantry, small greenhouse, garage, electric light; ½ acre excellent garden; price £1650, or offer. INGHAM, Two Gates, Watcombe.

HOUSES TO LET

KENT, 27 Miles from London—Cottage with oak beams; 5 rooms, garden. Box K 486, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for 3 months, Kent or Surrey, with option for further 3, furnished bungalow, 3 sitting, 6 bedrooms, good garden, lawn, etc., garage; close to bus route; with electric light, gas cooker, hot & cold water, telephone. Box K 2105, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOURNEMOUTH—To be sold or let, detached house, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, lounge, hall, garage; possession Sept. BANNISTER, Abbots Wood, Hurn Way, Christchurch.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

COLWYN BAY—Guests received in lady's house; south aspect; terms moderate. E. M. WHITEHOUSE, La Noria, Riviere's Avenue.

LEIGH-ON-SEA, "Sunny View" Cliff Parade (facing sea)—Rest, study, recreation (private rooms if required); beautiful surroundings, home comforts, gas fires, etc.; permanent guests received; frequent trains to city (Fenchurch St. Station 1, M. & S. 1 hour). MISS CALLCUT, Phone Leigh-on-Sea 581.

WHITSTABLE KENT—Charming house; secluded garden; every attention; suitable rest and study; trains direct from London & Manchester. MRS. JEE, "Rest Haven." Tel. 352.

POST VACANT

KINGSTON ON THAMES—Yorkshire family desire general; plain cooking; fond of children. Box K-1744, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Required on or before July 1
Experienced woman to do entire kitchen work and cooking, also help 4 hours weekly mending or ironing in family of 6 where 2 other Scottish women are employed. Must be good cook; cheerful, neat, clean, quiet, practical worker; like cooking; work harmoniously alone or with others. Situation in little paper-making town 100 miles from Christian Science church. Convenient airy kitchen, electric range, and modern labor-saving devices; comfortable house, individual sleeping room. Wages 45.00 monthly; passage paid from Glasgow. Inquire of MISS GIBB, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 10 Belmont Crescent, Glasgow, Scotland.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE—Cook-housekeeper (working) about 30, to manage modern house; daily help for rough, of two friends to work together; family 4. MRS. MIDWINTER, Cliftonville, Posthill.

YOUNG lady, permanent waver, wanted for high-class residential town in North Devon; must be experienced in Macdonald system. Write giving references and state salary required. Permanency and not for season only. Apply Box K-2210, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

AS cook-housekeeper, with kitchen and scullery maids; in quiet family with Christian Scientist preferred; age 34; wages £65 to £70; Kent or Sussex preferred. N. B., 89 Park St., Camberley, Surrey.

LADY, young, bright disposition, with child 9 years, seeks post as Companion Help; thoroughly domesticated; could give special attention to one who needs care. Box K-1541, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, university student, seeks post as travelling companion, June to October. MISS PULLEN, Sherwood, Orchard Rd., Erdington, Birmingham.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, 10 years' experience, with knowledge of Bookkeeping & French, desires change. MISS M. W. MOORE, 51 Murdock Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham.

YOUTH, 17, seeks employment, any capacity; good references. WALLBANK, 36 Coles Lane, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

ROOMS TO LET

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Margaret Brent

Who: MARGARET BRENT.

Where: The United States.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: Usually recognized as the first woman suffragist of the New World. Before the term was so much as coined, Mistress Brent made its import felt. With a sister and two brothers, she had journeyed from England in 1636, to settle in the Province of Maryland, then recently granted to the second Lord Baltimore. Among the colonists were a number of men of wealth and position, the Governor being Leonard Calvert, younger brother of Lord Baltimore; and the Brents slipped naturally into an honored place in the midst. For Giles Brent was accorded a seat in the Council, while his brilliant and daring sister Margaret is said to have been "very actively employed in taking up lands and in affairs of all kinds relating to property." She was not one to fritter away her time.

Events could scarcely have played more neatly into her hands. Governor Calvert, just before passing away, addressed to Mistress Brent these significant words: "I make you my sole executrix; take all and pay all." From that time forth she left no doubt that she intended to obey literally, to take her place as an intelligent member of the community.

A study of certain historical records unfolds the story of this fascinating, bold spirit. Mistress Brent adjusted all the business of the late Governor, she paid his debts, she managed his property. In spite of loud protests, the Provincial Court maintained her right to do so. Then it occurred to her that, having gone so far, there was no real reason why she should not help to make and enforce the laws of the Province. Hence, on Jan. 21, 1648, she mounted her horse and rode to where the General Assembly was sitting, there to present her plea for recognition of her rights. Of course, she was refused. But what of that? She had made her bit of history. Hers was the first appeal for political equality ever made by a woman in America.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why does Spain have narrow-gauge railroad tracks?—*Editorial Page Feature*.... 20
2. What sum has Chicago expended in recent years to solve its traffic problem?—*News Section* 20
3. What has been the relative increase in wages and living costs since 1910?—*Editorial*. 20
4. Where has a clock been installed that tells the time at all the principal cities of the world?—*World's Great Capitals* 20
5. What painter is known as the "Raphael of Flemish art"?—*One Minute Biographies* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Intact

We become so familiar with many words like this in daily use, that we sometimes do not think of their hidden or, indeed, in many cases, their very obvious significance. What do we find in "intact"? Very literally, it means not touched, from the Latin words *in*, "not," and *tactus*, from *tangere*, "to touch." But is that all that "intact" means—simply "not touched"?

There is no implication that "intact" means so sheltered from opposition or degrading or shattering influences that nothing could touch one; on the contrary, "intact" seems to suggest a successful struggle against outside forces which ends gloriously for the subject and tends to make the person or thing stronger because of the conflict.

Some authorities say that "intact" means "whole or entire," but a thing may be whole and not intact. That which is intact is perfect, it is unviolated, uncontaminated; it shows excellence as well as entirety. There is a satisfaction and completeness about ideas or ideals or human relations that are kept intact, which few other single words can comprehensively express.

In-tact' is stressed on the second syllable. Sound *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *am*, the *c* as *k*.

"He kept his manly benevolence and love of truth intact."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

New York Evening Post: President Hoover has taken up tossing the medicine-ball instead of golf playing, but that may be just another economy move, it being pretty difficult to lose a medicine-ball.

Capper's Weekly: Little did Calvin Coolidge suspect, when he was saying all those words in the White House, that he would be offered a dollar apiece for them later. But that illustrates the virtues of economy.

London Opinion: A newspaper measuring 6ft. by 9ft. has been published in Mexico. We hear that a reader who, on a windy day, endeavored to turn the pages while on top of a bus was last seen drifting out to sea.

A Quotation for Today

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

Origin of Oleo

During the Franco-Prussian War, the French Government offered a prize to anyone who would produce a substitute for butter. The prize was won by a French chemist, Mege-Mouries, who originated the process for making oleomargarine from beef fat.

Kauri Resin

Kauri resin, which is valuable in making varnish and linoleum, comes from North Island, New Zealand, where the "gum diggers" scrape away the soil to find this half-fossilized material dropped there by ancient forests.

Eurydice

The first opera, "Eurydice," was given in 1600, and was the work of a group of musicians in Florence, Italy.

The Bower Bird

The bower bird, found in Australia, builds bowers consisting of chambers or passages arched over with twigs and adorned with bright colored objects, such as shells and feathers, some birds collecting only blue objects.

Royal Air Force

The estimates for the Royal Air Force of Great Britain this year provide for a personnel of 33,300 officers and men and an expenditure of £16,250,000.

Mail Cars

All street cars in Hamburg, Ger., that pass the main railway station now have mail boxes attached, special postmen collecting the mail for shipment on the first outbound train.

The Children's Corner

Tabby and Tommy Talk to the Twins

MRS. Tabitha Catt and her little kitten, Thomas Catt, were out for a walk in the fresh spring air. Mrs. Catt was a large yellow cat with four white paws, a white vest and white whiskers, while Tommy was a little yellow cat with white whiskers, a white vest and four white paws. Mrs. Catt wore her pussywillow satin and Tommy wore his little round hat and his red boots that Mrs. Catt had bought at Mr. Puss-in-Boots Shop.

When they passed Mr. Heyddiddlediddle's house, Mrs. Heyddiddlediddle was on the porch watering her pots of catnip, and they all said, "How do you do?" at once. Then Mr. Puss-in-Boots came down the street in his elegant new tan boots with Prof. Percival Persian, who wore spats and carried a cane. Again they said,

Mrs. Heyddiddlediddle Was on the Porch Watering Her Pots of Catnip.

"How do you do?" all at the same time. Tommy thought this was very amusing, so in the next block when they came upon two little girls exactly alike playing in the yard, Tommy said,

Meow, meow, miew,
How do you do?

"Look at the darlings," exclaimed Patty Lou and Peggy Jane at the same time to each other. "They are saying 'How do you do?'"

Tommy told his mother, "They must understand Kitcat language!"

"Let's ask them in," said Patty Lou and Peggy Jane together, and then they laughed because they were both thinking and saying the same thing.

Then Tommy whispered to his mother:

Miew, meow, meow,
I want a drink now.

"Let's get them some milk," said Patty Lou and Peggy Jane together, and away they ran for their kitten's little blue bowl.

Mrs. Catt and Tommy sat down on the steps and Tommy said, "I told you they could understand the Kitkat language."

"Yes," replied his mother. "They love cats—that is why they understand our language."

When the twins returned with the milk, both Tommy and his mother had a drink; then Tommy rubbed against Patty Lou and said politely,

Miew, miew, meow,
I thank you now,

while Tabby Catt rubbed herself against Peggy Jane and said in her very best cattish manner:

Meow, meow, miew,
I thank you, too.

"They are thanking us," said Patty Lou.

"Let's talk to them awhile," replied Peggy Jane.

So Mrs. Catt and Tommy had a nice visit with the twins and told them all about Mary and Martha, their own twin mistresses, and Peggy Jane and Patty Lou told them all about their own kitten who had gone to play hopscotch with Mr. Puss-in-Boots' young kittens. And anybody understanding the Kitcat language and the Twin language would have understood that the Catt family loved little girls and the little girls loved kitten-cats and mother-cats.

When it was time to go, Tommy said, pulling off his little round hat:

Miew, miew, meow,
I will make you a bow.

And Mrs. Catt added:

Meow, meow, miew,
And say good-by to you.

Then Patty Lou and Peggy Jane went in to tell their mother about their new Kitcat friends.

Dominion of Canada

New Brunswick

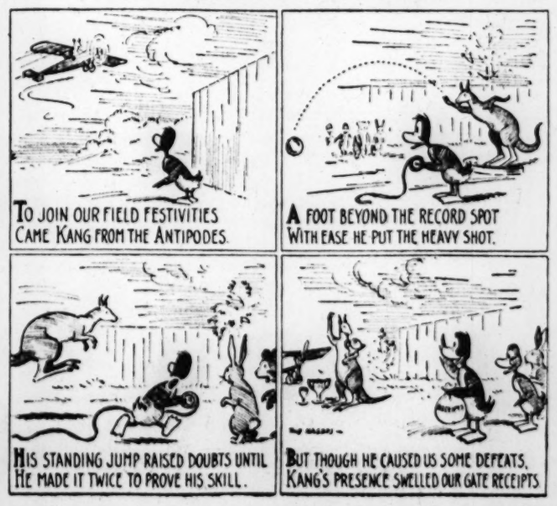
New Brunswick, with the two other maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, is nearly cut off from the remainder of the Dominion of Canada, as the greater part of its western border adjoins the State of Maine, which projects far up between this province and Quebec. The earliest settlement was made by the French explorers, Chamblain and De Monts, in 1604, on Saint Croix Island in the Bay of Fundy. With Nova Scotia, New Brunswick was a part of the French province, Acadie, until 1713, when this territory was ceded to England.

While practically all of the early settlers were French, in 1784 about 25,000 United Empire Loyalists, who had remained loyal to the English crown during the War of the Revolution, left the United States and settled in this locality. Many of their descendants still live here, as well as the descendants of the early French settlers.

With an area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick is nearly as large as Scotland. It has a seacoast of about 600 miles, so that its fisheries form an important part of its exports. Much of the country was formerly covered with forests and its lumber products last year were valued at $31,000,000. Agriculture continues to be a leading industry as nearly 70 per cent of the population live on farms. New Brunswick is becoming more and more known as a summer playground, as it is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

St. John, with its fine harbor on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the St. John River, is open as a port the year round, as the heavy tides prevent the formation of ice. Here are the famous "reversing falls" which are a source of great interest to visitors. A rock ledge across the mouth of the river causes a considerable rapids. When the tide is out, the flow is naturally toward the sea, but when the tide comes in, it is so high at this point that the current is reversed and so flows inward. Fredericton, situated about 80 miles up the St. John River, is the capital.

The Adventures of Waddles


TO JOIN OUR FIELD FESTIVITIES CAME KANG FROM THE ANTIPODES.
A FOOT BEYOND THE RECORD SPOT WITH EASE HE PUT THE HEAVY SHOT.
HIS STANDING JUMP RAISED DOUBTS UNTIL HE MADE IT TWICE TO PROVE HIS SKILL.
BUT THOUGH HE CAUSED US SOME DEFEATS, KANG'S PRESENCE SWELLED OUR GATE RECEIPTS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Palm

Los Angeles

A SMALL palm tree which had stood for some time on the rostrum of a church had begun to show signs of distaste for indoor living, and was removed.

A few days later, the reader, beside whose desk it had stood, noticed it on a rubbish pile, and took it home, thinking the tub in which it was planted might be useful.

As he removed the bare brown stub he studied it and was overheard to say: "Little tree, I think I will plant you. You and I have stood beside each other for many months and you do not need to die."

Accordingly it was put in the earth and lovingly tended.

About nine years later, when the tree had acquired a growth of 20 feet, one of the tall palms of the same variety which grew in the parkway in front of the church was broken down by the wind. The horticulturist who had the care of the grounds went to the owner of the transplanted palm and asked how much he would take for the tree.

"It is not for sale," was the reply.

The owner was then informed of the disaster to the other tree and assured that the directors of the church would be very glad to purchase this one to replace the one removed.

"The tree is not for sale," he repeated, "but whenever you have the place ready for the tree, I shall be happy to have it moved."

The tree is now flourishing and is as beautiful a specimen as the others in the row, a graceful tribute to the care it received.

It is pleasant to add that the vacant place in the gentleman's garden has been filled with another palm, the gift of one who learned of the whole story.

Overcoming

Indianapolis, Ind.

HOW one boy overcame his seeming handicap is reported in the current issue of the bulletin of the Indiana State Department of Education.

Although Howard Mellett had the use of only one arm, he recently won the award in a local typewriting tournament by typing [illegible] words a minute. This record was made in a 15-minute period with only four errors and using but one hand. He will receive a reward and the certificate of "expert typist."

He has been receiving the training of the vocational rehabilitation division of the State Department of Education.

"What the Job Is Worth"

A MAN who was wiring the house of a family in Kalamazoo, Mich., overheard the wife mention to her husband that a man out of work had called that morning and offered to spade their garden for 75 cents. The husband, according to the contribution from Mrs. H. E. H., agreed to having the work done—but not at that price. "There is too much ground," he insisted. "Because he is out of work is no reason why we shouldn't pay him what the job is worth." It may be of some interest to add that the husband and wife were Negroes, and it was a white man who wanted the job.

In Lighter Vein

Toronto Goblin

"Why so downcast, Mr. Spud?"
"Downcast nuthin'! I just passed Oliver Greenonion, and somehow he always affects me!"

Our Private Encyclopedia

Tarpon—A marine isospondylous fish common to the waters, but not the fishermen, of Florida. Sometimes called the Great Southern Coax. Usually seen mounted on slab in offices of the upper, or tarpon, fishing classes. Average cost of capture, including hotel bills, $1468.12 a pound.

The Lesson

"Oh, John, I've just discovered that the woman next door has a hat exactly like mine."

"Now, I suppose you'll want a new one."

"Well, dear, that would be cheaper than moving."

At the Resort

Client: "You seem to treat the poultry better than the guests here."

Waiter: "What do you mean, sir?"

Client: "You seem to leave the poultry 'unplucked.'" — *Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).

A Good Argument

Mother: "But I gave you five cents yesterday, Horace."

Horace: "Yes, and you gave me breakfast, too."

Tempus Fugit

"Here, waiter, let me have a three-minute egg."

"Yes, sir. In just a second, sir."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY MAY 21, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Lindbergh and Since

JUST two years ago a graceful monoplane soared away from Roosevelt Field and traced across the Atlantic skies the symbol of a new era in aviation. Men had flown the Atlantic before Charles A. Lindbergh made his historic flight to Paris. Others have crossed it since. But Colonel Lindbergh's accomplishment, with all its elements of forceful drama, came at the precise moment when public thought was ready to be kindled to a fuller realization of the value of man-made wings.

Two years—a short time, measured by the yardstick of history—have witnessed progress in aviation unparalleled in any other industry. Flying today is immeasurably ahead of what it was when "We" circled down upon Le Bourget Field. There is no department of aviation that cannot look back upon that short period and point to phenomenal progress.

Lindbergh himself would be the first to emphasize the credit which must be given to the fliers, engineers, designers, officials, financiers and others who have collaborated in this progress. Yet this does not minimize the importance of his own contribution—notably continued in his transcontinental and South American air tours—the "selling" of aviation to the world.

Aviation's progress in the United States is readily appreciated by comparing the record of 1926, the year before Colonel Lindbergh's flight, with the record at the close of 1928. The air mail, its wings flashing through the night upon lighted airways, measures its cargo in tons instead of pounds, carrying nine letters for every one carried two years ago. Transport planes carried 5782 passengers in 1926; in 1928 they carried 52,934. Private flying aggregated 12,000,000 miles last year. Then, too, a total of 1995 airplanes was built in 1927, while the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce estimates that 10,000 will be built this year. Statistics themselves have taken wings.

Technical developments show similar striking gains. When Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic the official airplane speed record stood at 249 miles an hour. Now it is 318.6 miles an hour, with an unofficial record that is a fraction faster. Refueling has raised the endurance record from fifty-two hours to more than 150 hours. The United States has been crossed by air in less than eighteen hours and a half. Airplanes have risen to a new "ceiling" at an altitude of nearly seven and one-half miles. New safety devices have removed many of the hazards of flight that existed two years ago.

An equally important development is now taking place in the financial side of aviation. During recent months consolidation after consolidation has been welding aircraft manufacture and operation into larger units. Some of the most important production and transport companies are united under the control of two large holding groups whose capital aggregates $350,000,000—more than three times the estimated capitalization of the entire aircraft industry in the country six months ago.

Two years ago aviation was still spoken of as an infant industry. Today it demands a place in the ranks of big business. Upon all sides there is the realization that flying is one of the major factors in the future of transportation. The progress in the brief period since Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris is apparently but an introduction to the achievements which will be recorded during the next decade.

Teamwork in the Philippines

DWIGHT F. DAVIS has a talent for teamwork. Probably no qualification is more needed for the job President Hoover has assigned him as Governor-General of the Philippines. In his last report as Secretary of War—which position, incidentally, gave him general supervision of the islands and made him conversant with their problems—Mr. Davis took occasion to commend the program of cooperation with native leaders worked out by Col. Henry L. Stimson. The chief feature of this arrangement was the setting up of a Governor-General's Cabinet—chosen in accord with the majority in the Philippine Legislature and designed to harmonize executive and legislative relations. Doubtless the extension of this program—whether it be called co-operation or teamwork—will be the keynote of Mr. Davis's Governor-Generalship.

The Davis reputation for teamwork was earned thirty years ago when he teamed with Holcombe Ward to win the United States lawn tennis doubles championship. It has been confirmed by a long record of public and military service distinguished by the ability to work with others. Three years after he finished law school Mr. Davis was holding four positions of public trust in his home city of St. Louis; later as park commissioner he became known as the man who abolished "Keep Off the Grass" signs and as a promoter of popular recreation. In the war, gallantry in action and his gift for collaboration won him the Distinguished Service Cross. Teamwork made him a good party man in politics, and in 1921 President Harding rewarded him with a post on the War Finance Board. Good work brought advancement to the post of Assistant Secretary and then to that of Secretary of War. Now he has a wider field.

Dwight Davis has at least two chances for fame. Already he is known wherever tennis is played as the donor of the Davis Cup; he goes to Manila with the opportunity to be listed also as a great Governor-General of the Philippines.

The Fallacy of Profit in War

A REAL international service has been done by E. Dana Durand, of the Department of Commerce, in putting forth a statistical rejoinder to the general charge that the World War was a source of great financial and trade advantage to the United States. All around this world of ours, racked as it is by international jealousies and suspicions, the comparisons of relative profit and loss sustained by different nations as a result of that barbaric conflict are tending only to multiply antagonisms. It may be well to set down as an incontrovertible fact that no nation gained by that war, nor will any nation ever gain either materially or spiritually by war.

As is natural with a statistician, Mr. Durand approaches his subject from the standpoint of cold materialism. He demonstrates by figures, too voluminous to quote here, that while it is true American trade gained after the war, it did not gain in anything like the proportions in which it had been increasing prior to that conflict. And while it is entirely obvious that the relative position of the United States in the world's bourses is higher than it was before 1914, that new station is not due to phenomenal progress on its part, but to the unhappy check placed upon any progress of the nations more directly embroiled. Moreover, the figures show that the greater strength of the United States as a home market—for it is in the development of its home market and the purchasing power of its people that its progress has been greatest—has directly contributed to the prosperity of other nations by furnishing them with a more profitable customer than any of them had before Europe exploded.

Official figures, such as these, with their interpretations by so well known a statistical expert as Mr. Durand, are of peculiar value at the present moment. Many international issues demanding settlement, or at least clarification, are complicated by differing viewpoints as to the economic standing of the nations involved. No debtor, facing a demand for payment, desires to have his assets exaggerated. Thus we find Germany bitterly complaining of statements made as to the prosperity of her people. We find a certain section of British opinion pointing to the wide extent of unemployment in that country, and asking France, as a part of the argument over the division of reparations, what the measure of unemployment is there. And all nations, practically, are insisting that the United States profited hugely by the war, that poverty and unemployment are unknown in America, and that any insistence upon the payment of the debts to the United States incurred by the Allies during the war is the action of a government which is already rolling in wealth, and whose citizens have profited enormously by the conflict which reduced some European nations to the point of beggary.

Of course, it is true that there is dire poverty among certain classes in Germany, as certain as it is that in the United States there is a very considerable measure of unemployment, and of people facing destitution. Men out of work in England constitute the biggest political problem of that nation. But farmers, unable to earn a livelihood from the land they own and laboriously farm, furnish an issue with which the President and the Congress of the United States are wrestling today. And all over the world, perhaps even more in America than anywhere else, the result of the war has been the enormously increased cost of living which salaries and wages only slowly are overhauling and which makes nearly all classes sigh for the greater comfort of pre-war days.

Let us do away with the theory that any nation profited by the war, or ever will profit by war. The statistics of the Department of Commerce are valuable in giving proof of this proposition, but the common sense of any man, whatever his nationality, who will look about him with clear-seeing and unprejudiced eyes, will go further toward establishing it than can any government report.

Immigration de Luxe

THE young Englishman or Scotsman who intends to emigrate to Canada today is a much more fortunate individual than was his predecessor of twenty years ago. In those days he had to do a considerable amount of the hustling for himself. It is true there were government agents who did what they could for the newcomer, but any help that was forthcoming was furnished in a somewhat perfunctory manner. All this is changed today.

Railway companies, steamship concerns, the British and Canadian governments, these almost vie with each other to do him honor and to smooth his path along the western prairies, and to help him make an honest living. No longer need he become the victim of unscrupulous employment agencies (for such are to be found in all lands). No more need he be imposed upon by heartless employers, willing to benefit by the newcomer's ignorance of the ways of the country. No longer will he be a homeless, bewildered lad looking hopelessly around him.

The Overseas League amongst other organizations has been responsible for the change. Some 1000 young people are to be brought out this year—some of them have probably already started—and they are to be established with responsible farmers. Their progress is to be watched by agents of the league, and in this way they will become an additional source of prosperity to the great Dominion.

Canada, the Overseas League, the young settlers themselves are to be congratulated on this beneficent movement.

Discounts to Big Buyers

PROTESTS by the proprietors of independent retail shops against manufacturers' selling practices, that are alleged to give the "chain-store" systems an unfair advantage, make the question of trade discounts an issue of almost universal concern. In practically all industrial countries the mills or factories have adopted selling policies based upon the quantity of goods sold on one order, with special terms for immediate or for deferred payment. The distinction between what are termed cash sales and thirty or sixty days' credit has in many lines of industry in various lands become less marked, representing in most cases merely the normal interest rate on the amount of the purchase. At one time the element of risk was assumed to justify a higher charge for goods sold on credit, but with the establishment of sound business methods by which credit transactions were rendered less uncertain, what might be called the "insurance" feature of discounts has been largely eliminated.

There remains the difference between the prices charged to buyers of small lots of merchandise, and to the purchaser of large quantities on a single order. On behalf of the independent dealer it is urged that except for the slight additional cost of bookkeeping, and trivial shipping charges on a number of small orders, the gain to the manufacturer is not commensurate with the amount of discount usually allowed. It is conceded that a large order, making possible the purchase of industrial materials on more favorable terms, and permitting operation of a factory to full capacity, is advantageous to the producer. On the other hand, it is claimed that with the gradual thinning out of the independent dealers, the great "chain" systems will be in a position to dictate terms to the manufacturer, by the threat of refusal to handle his products. Already some of the "chain stores" have engaged in manufacturing on their own account. In event that a few great trading systems come to control the retail trade in most staple lines of merchandise, it is conceivable that the loss to the manufacturers, as a whole, would be greater than the profits now derived from special discounts to big buyers.

Long-Distance Chess

DR. NORMAN SHAW of McGill University, in issuing a challenge for a chess match by wireless to a former colleague, Frank T. Davies, who is now with the Byrd expedition at the south pole, is adding but a fresh chapter to the many odd anecdotes that cluster around that ancient game. From the northern temperate zone to the south polar circle the "moves" are to be exchanged going southward via KDKA's regular Saturday evening short wave radiocast to the expedition, the replies coming northward from the expedition's wireless set, enabling the devotees of the game to conduct their struggle across a space of 11,000 miles.

Once a week, according to the plan, messages will be exchanged, and that should make a good game of it, with well-considered "moves," as any one may be sure who has some knowledge of chess. To others, this one-move-a-week plan will be another ludicrous example of the "slowness" of the game. The lack of external movement in a chess game, however, is more than compensated for by the furious mental action that is going on all the time the players are apparently staring at their pieces, in an effort to calculate the result of their next two or three "moves," and to discern the drift of variations that run into the hundreds after a few alterations of the position of the pieces.

It was while watching two players who were trying to fathom the endless possibilities of the movement of the queen, two rooks and a knight working in co-operation that a small child remarked to her mother, "Don't they know how to play the game?" In unison the players replied "No!" And, indeed, there are probably only fifty men in the world today who can say with conviction that they know how to play chess. But thanks to the fact of relativity, which indicates that ordinary players can have as tense a struggle of their equally matched knowledge as can a pair of masters, chess remains a sport fascinating to contestants of all stages of ability.

So when jokesmiths discover in the Montreal-south pole chess match another peg to hang their jests upon, such as "Dr. Shaw moved pawn to King 4, and for the next week nothing happened," chess players will smile appreciatively and wonder what answering move by Mr. Davies will establish the character of their long-distance game. With each side moving once a week they will finish their match probably in the course of eight months. That will be a brief game, as correspondence chess contests sometimes go, with slower methods of communication. One historic game, conducted by mail between clubs in Norway and the United States was concluded only after four years.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

War is so wicked, so unnecessary, so foolish, that I rather believe the people should be punished for submitting to it.—"Plain People," by E. W. Howe.

Editorial Notes

Add wet comfort: "Out of 2654 liquor saloons closed in New York, 1834 have been turned into news agents' shops, 275 are boot shops; photographers, 209; restaurants, 116; clothing manufacturers, 156; phonograph and radio shops, 266." The Booksellers, Stationers and Fancy Goods Journal, which is authority for the above data, adds: "More than twice the number of persons are employed in these shops than were previously employed in the liquor saloons."

Like his father before him, whose cry, "Wake up, England!" electrified the British Empire, the Prince of Wales is proving himself no mean business man. He recently warned his fellow countrymen to learn how to sell goods. It is understood that the Sales Managers' Association of Great Britain is quickly following his advice and is arranging a tour of Canadian cities to study the methods of their business men.

F. O. B. is a familiar term in connection with automobiles. Now we notice that airplane manufacturers are listing their product at prices "fly away factory." F. A. F. may yet become a familiar abbreviation.

No fewer than 4,500,000 of the 11,000,000 Bibles put into circulation last year went to China. There could scarcely be a clearer indication that China is on the road to progress.

Why not shake the presidential handshake?

Naval Power and the Renunciation of War

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE passage of the Cruiser Bill, following upon the ratification of the Pact of Paris, and later followed by President Hoover's admirable inaugural speech, made possible a fresh start in the movement both toward the establishment of world peace on a permanent basis and toward a solution of the difficulties which have beset Anglo-American relations since the Geneva Conference of 1927.

The Cruiser Bill caused no resentment on this side of the Atlantic, either in official circles or in public opinion, though some pacifist societies were distressed. This indifference seems to have caused some surprise in the United States. But there has never been any popular objection to the United States having a navy as large as that of Great Britain, provided it did not try to cut the British Navy down below the level which British opinion thought necessary for the defense of the widely flung British Commonwealth, with its many frontiers and communications.

* * *

The passage of the Cruiser Bill simplifies the Anglo-American problem, because it brings the two navies back once more to approximate "parity." Naval experts, no doubt, will argue till doomsday to prove that one navy or the other is "inferior." But inasmuch as the use of war "as an instrument of national policy" has been renounced by the two peoples, the two navies are now probably as near "parity" as they can be made. The real question, therefore, which now arises is the purposes for which this naval power is to be used in the future.

The signature of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of the Paris Pact has profoundly changed the rights of nations in using force in international affairs. Before the ratification of these international treaties every nation had the legal "right" to go to war whenever it adjudged war to be necessary in its own interests. Moreover, naval powers had the "right" to interfere with neutral trade whenever they went to war, though there was always dispute as to the precise powers they might legally exercise against neutral trade.

Today, however, every great nation has renounced the right to use war as an instrument of its national policy and has undertaken to use only pacific methods in the settlement of international disputes. It has abandoned altogether, therefore, the moral "right" to go to war, except in self-defense, that is to say, except to defend itself against attack.

* * *

The members of the League of Nations have gone further. They have, under the Covenant, bound themselves to submit any dispute in which they may be engaged to investigation and report either by the International Court or by arbitration or by the Council of the League, and they have also undertaken to cut off economic and financial relations with any power which goes to war in violation of its undertakings. The United States is not a signatory of the Covenant, but the "Bryan" treaties require it to submit its disputes to investigation by an international commission. The Fish resolution would make it unlawful to ship arms to any belligerent without the consent of Congress, while the "Capper resolution" contemplates the possibility of its declaring an economic boycott against a violator of the pact.

The function of force, therefore, in international affairs is rapidly changing. Instead of its being the means by which nations settle their disputes, it is now being transformed into the means by which they can prevent the use of war and so make necessary resort to pacific methods. In other words, the purpose for which force is used in international affairs is gradually being brought into line with the purpose for which it is used inside every civilized state.

Inside the United States or Great Britain or France or Germany or any civilized state, force in the shape of the policeman, backed where necessary by the army, is continually in use as the support of the reign of law. The policeman does not settle disputes himself. His primary function is to see that citizens or groups of citizens are prevented from taking the law into their own hands or trying to settle their quarrels or get their own way by violence. His secondary function is to see that the verdicts of the courts or of the legislatures are obeyed, after disputants have invoked their aid.

If the world is to enjoy lasting international peace it will be because they apply over the earth as a whole exactly the same ideas as maintain the peace inside every civilized state, namely, that resort to war or violence is renounced and prohibited, that alternative methods for the settlement of disputes by a pacific appeal to reason and justice are presented, and that the nations take the necessary steps to make it impossible for any lawless or outlaw power successfully to take the law into its own hands by the use of violence.

* * *

The Paris Pact, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Bryan treaties, have gone a long way toward laying the foundations for such an international peace system, for they renounce the use of war, they establish alternative pacific modes of settlement even though these are still imperfect, and they recognize the necessity or at least the possibility of common action against a nation which violates the Covenant or the pact. That is a long step forward. The next step is to induce the nations to live up to the obligations they have thus assumed.

It is not difficult to see how this change in the attitude to war helps Anglo-American relations in naval matters. The signature of the Pact of Paris obviously transforms the whole question of belligerent and neutral rights on the high seas, which has been the only real question which has seriously troubled the relations between the two countries. Manifestly no nation, in future, can claim to exercise belligerent rights against neutral trade when it is using force as an instrument of its own national policy, that is, when it is violating the pact.

Equally obviously no nation, in future, can claim to supply a nation which has violated the Covenant or the pact with the means of carrying on war as against nations which are trying to make belligerents stop fighting and resort to pacific modes of settlement. There ought, in fact, to be no belligerent rights as against neutral trade in "private wars," and no neutral rights as against the policemen nations when they are trying to prevent or to stop war.

* * *

The question, however, really goes deeper still. Have not the nations now reached the point when the only way forward is for them to agree that they can no longer tolerate the settlement of disputes by war at all, because war damages everybody and not merely the belligerents, and because like a prairie fire it is liable to spread and engulf the whole world. Is there any halfway house between the legal toleration of all war and the total outlawry of all war? There does not seem to be any such position

Further, is not sea power the final instrument with which the outlawry of war can be made effective? It is world-wide in its effects; it is difficult to use it for aggressive purposes; it is largely bloodless in its mode of operation. Sea power, indeed, is the natural police force of the world; it is the natural instrument whereby war can be prevented or stopped and the peace of the world can be preserved.

The passage of the peace pact, therefore, when coupled with the Covenant of the League of Nations, opens the way whereby the old quarrel between the two halves of the English-speaking world about the rights of belligerents and neutrals at sea can be transformed into a friendly association whereby their navies are used no longer as the instruments of national policy, but for police purposes. Naval power in the modern world, properly used, is to be the instrument which will make effective the renunciation of war and so, like the police power, be the mainstay of the peace of the world. That is a common purpose of which neither the United States nor the British Commonwealth need be ashamed.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE kings of France used to recognize meritorious services to the state by monetary rewards, a practice which the King of England still follows. But in France, under the Third Republic, the custom was allowed to cease. It was brought back, however, not long ago, when the Chamber of Deputies voted to augment the normal pension of Mme. la Maréchale Foch by an annual grant of 100,000 francs. This was done in consideration of the exceptional career of Marshal Foch. Another tribute to his memory was paid by the city of Paris, which voted to call the finest residential avenue after him. The Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, flanked by green lawns and noble trees, and moving from the Arc de Triomphe majestically to the Porte Dauphine, at the entrance to the Bois, is to be known in future as Avenue Foch.

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Not so very long ago the acceptance of a German medal of any sort whatsoever by a French officer would have been unthinkable. But times have changed, as such an incident as the following attests. Adjutant Lissé of the French Army of Occupation in the Rhineland displayed conspicuous heroism in rescuing a German child who had fallen into the River Rhine. He was recommended by the German authorities for the live-saving medal, and this was presented him with some formality by the "Regierungspräsident" (Prefect) of Coblenz before German officials and a French officer sent by the French general commanding this area.

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The Provençal word "bouiabaisso" becomes "bouillabaisse" at Prunier's famous fish restaurant, and every foreigner ought to sample it in this or some other restaurant equally "renommé." It has a strong sea flavor, which you may or may not care for the first time you taste it; however, it is one of the most interesting dishes of France and almost a meal in itself. The American will probably be tempted to call it a fish soup, but this is incorrect. A better description would be a Provençal chowder. Separating the name, you have "bouille à baisse," or, roughly, boil slowly. The onions must be browned in olive oil, and then the firmer fish is added until it commences to take on a bronze tone. Afterward water is poured in the dish, and the balance of the fish—the mussels and the lobsters—with the saffron and other seasoning, is put in. The whole should cook slowly over a low fire and finally be served hot on slices of bread which have been browned by frying in olive oil.

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After more than 100 years as Le Figaro, this newspaper is from now on to be called simply Figaro. Not a vastly important change, you will say, but it draws attention conspicuously to its character. Figaro was the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy of that name, a perspicacious and witty observer and critic. The editor has come to the conclusion that this Figaro was such a strong personality that the auxiliary preceding it was redundant. The newspaper is the fashionable brother of the recently founded Ami du Peuple, which M. François Coty has established to be sold for only ten centimes, or two-fifths of a cent. Figaro reaches the high society of Paris and is dressed accordingly. The print is clear, the paper excellent, and the articles are usually contributed in the true Figaro vein by highly distinguished French writers. Figaro maintains, also, an American editor.

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If you examine the design of the left half of a "willow pattern" dish, you observe the delicate willow tree is spreading its branches over a quaint bridge and a bit of a lake. You will find in a part of the Bois de Boulogne—the great park of Paris—this pattern almost identically repeated. No one has told us whether or not this was done intentionally. The lake is an oval pond; the bridge is not Chinese, but is strikingly similar to the one in the willow pattern dish; and the willow is as graceful and lovely as the original. The scene is beautiful, and for birds—for there are birds on the willow pattern plate—you have only to wait until two seagulls from the Seine appear, or two ducks from the lakes fly by, or two pigeons come over from Suresnes. The pond is close by the Porte de Suresnes and the Suresnes bridge.

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"Photogeny" is—as far as we know—a word now used to describe a new art which is being developed in France. In motion-picture circles it is employed to signify the designing and building of scenery specially adapted for the vagaries of the camera. This has been carried furthest in a few extremely modern French films. All of us are familiar with the fact that tricks of photography are practiced in almost all films. Photogeny simply reduces these tricks to a recognized art. The wall is set up in a way to give, for example, when photographed, the impression of great height. The furniture, and the furnishings, when "photogenically" made and photographed take on new values helpful to some legitimate illusion desired in the story. Artists are arising, trained to design such sets.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Circular Rainbow

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The news item in the Monitor of April 30 about the circular rainbow seen by an aviator reminded me of an interesting experience of my childhood.

We had been spending a vacation on top of one of the high mountains of southern California, and decided to return sooner than we had expected to. As there was no means of transportation available, we set out down the mountain side by trail. We started before the sun had risen, in fact, about daylight. The mountain peak was quite clear, but below us was a sea of fog which seemed to dash against the cliffs like giant waves. As we entered into this fog bank the sun was just coming up over the mountain at our backs, and we became aware of a circular rainbow in front of us. It was such an unusual occurrence and so beautiful that we stood spellbound for some time.

One of the strangest phases of the phenomenon, and one for which I have never found an explanation, was the fact that each individual saw his own shadow in the center of the rainbow, irrespective of where he happened to be standing in relation to the other members of the party. This fact was proved beyond a doubt by exchanging positions, making tests and comparing impressions.

Another time, but under very different circumstances and many years later, I witnessed a very beautiful rainbow in Niagara Falls made by the moon. This was also perfectly round. M. K. J.

Brookline, Mass.

Women's Work and Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of May 8 there is an article bearing date of Washington and entitled "Women's Wages Under Scrutiny of Union League." It seems to me it is high time such a scrutiny was undertaken.

Work done should be paid a certain scale price, whether done by man, woman or child, and if this schedule were maintained there would be much less poverty in the world, and the "child labor" question would soon settle itself.

The job should carry the salary, regardless of sex or age. MAUDE CLARK HOUGH.

Brooklyn, N. Y.